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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Relief and Economy Merge

Three Bargaining Factors

Who Defines Propaganda?

¶ **President Roosevelt's** request for a lump sum appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for relief, accompanied by demands for governmental economy, is accepted by Democratic leaders with acquiescence. As a result, the Treasury begins a rather worried survey of the money-lending field, seeking how best to borrow funds. While short-term bills would tide the Government over temporarily, the important question is whether to seek future funds on government bonds, for future funds are the inevitable necessity. Even unprecedented prosperity is not expected to cut the unemployed lists below 4,000,000; hence, the need for a federal works program is likely to be as great next year as it is this.

¶ **Congressional approval** of the President's figure for relief would bring the total of federal relief funds, since the beginning of the depression, to more than $10,000,000,000 and Representative Tabor of New York estimates that measures calling for expenditures of $150,000,000,000 are pending in Congress. Needless to say, even New Deal concepts of the nation's financial capacity could hardly encompass such an amount, therefore few of the bills are expected to pass. America has become acutely relief conscious during the past five years. Unless the President's request for governmental economy is heeded, it may become acutely debt conscious during the succeeding five years.

¶ **Out of Secretary** of Labor Perkins's meeting of industrial, labor, and government officials in Washington, comes a pledge which may go far to remove from labor-management relations a paramount bone of contention. This agreement is a commen pledge to respect the "sacred and binding" nature of collective bargaining contracts. Secretary Perkins reports that the conferees agree that collective bargaining should be made an accepted feature of industry. Labor will applaud this as a victory. Whether management will celebrate any "victory" does not as yet appear; although a proposal to give employers protection under the Wagner Act, while increasing the legal responsibility of the unions, came into the discussion and may soon be the main topic of associations of business men.

¶ **Although complete unanimity** was not achieved as to details, there nevertheless comes from the Washington round table a sense of harmonious exchange of ideas. The fact that the varying interests were willing to confer, and in some measure to concede, indicates that the time may come when three factors of prosperity—men, money, and markets—may learn to cooperate with government's help.

¶ **President Roosevelt's warning** to big business that it would meet its master in this Administration shows signs of being implemented. Comes a proposal from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for a $150,000 investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of alleged propaganda against public ownership sponsored by private power companies. The new inquiry would follow the lines established by the six-year investigation of power companies made prior to 1933. It should be an interesting experiment, particularly since sooner or later a definition would have to be introduced as to which is "propaganda" and which "legitimate education." Unless we have been misled, the Government itself has been known to utilize certain avenues of publicity to sway public opinion.

¶ **Rome celebrates** its 2690th anniversary and King Vittorio Emanuele presides over the event at the Campidoglio Palace, world's oldest capitol, while Il Duce presents cash awards to farmers whose families have tilled their farms for generations, some tracing back to the early Middle Ages. It's a noble old city with a grand history in which blood and plunder and mad thirst for empire goes side by side with the noble deeds of sacrifice, achievements, and progresssive Christianity. The noble and the ignoble still battle in Rome. And when, as a part of the day's events, the statue of the conquering Lion of Judah, which once graced the palace of Emperor Haile Selassie, is unveiled, there is little doubt in the thought of most people as to which category this memento belongs.

¶ **Chancellor Neville Chamberlain's** new "prosperity tax" to meet the $4,315,500,000 budget has stirred the resistance of big business. They denounce this tax on profits as taking away from enterprises money required for expansion and equipment—in other words, killing the goose that lays the golden egg. But the man on the street seems to feel that "things might be worse." On the whole, it is felt the Government's position is secure. So long as the man who ultimately pays the taxes can be convinced that the other fellow is the victim, governments can go on boosting the levies which armaments demand.

Reaction to Economy Urge Puts Burden on Congress; 10 P.C. General Cut Proposed

President's Demand for Maximum Relief Thought to Have Blocked Howl of Spenders Leaving Way Open for Later Cut to Possible Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—How President Roosevelt, by setting next year's relief estimates at his maximum of $1,500,000,000, has really kept the door open for economies which would have been impossible had he set it at $1,000,000,000 is somewhat paradoxically emerging from second-day analysis.

Events following his budget message yesterday have followed this pattern:

The chief congressional comment, particularly from the leaders, has been for greater economy. Strong statements urging that Congress itself cut the relief total to $1,000,000,000 have been issued. There are spreading rumors of a general Congress-initiated 10 per cent cut right through the regular appropriations.

And there has been very little howling from the heavy spenders, the spokesmen for anxious states and local units, against the fact that the President set his relief figure at $1,500,000,000 — his previously announced maximum — instead of at the $2,200,000,000 urged by the United States mayors' conference.

What Would Have Occurred

Had President Roosevelt set his relief estimate at any figure less than $1,500,000,000 two things would almost certainly have happened at once:

1. The spenders, the friends of local units, the governors and mayors, would have set up a tremendous protest. They would have pointed out alleged distress to genuine unemployed, as well as severe strain upon local governments Such "sound men" as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the wealthy Empire State would have led the protest processions to Washington.

2. In Congress, the sponsors of pet projects, like the Harrison-Black bill for aid to state education, and the various farm aid bills, would immediately have started to appropriate for specific purposes the money that the President had cut off the relief total.

Leave No Chance for Excuses

These movements, indeed, were already under way before the presidential estimates were issued. And it may be assumed safely that a great part of the congressional zeal to cut relief down to $1,000,000,000 or to impose a 10 per cent all-round cut, is not for the sake of economy alone, not for the purpose of balancing the budget, not even for the purpose of avoiding new taxes next year, but for the purpose of making way for pet projects right now.

The budget message, however, erects as stout a barricade as is possible against these raids in the name of economy. It gives most Congressmen no excuse for saying that relief is inadequate, and therefore must be supplemented by special aids and appropriations. The message, for these reasons, has not been altogether popular in Congress.

Instead of permitting congressmen to write their names and earmarks on appropriations for specific subjects, the President proposes to retain fiscal control in his own hands. He intends to keep the $1,500,000,000 for relief under executive control. Placed there, it is relatively fluid and flexible. If there is any possibility of economizing during the course of the coming fiscal year, as the President proposes, he can do so. But if the extra $500,000,000 had been definitely

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Davis to Confer With Roosevelt On Next Steps

Peace Efforts at London Halted by Pressure of the Coronation

Spade Work Done

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—The American Ambassador-at-Large, Mr. Norman H. Davis, has definitely decided to return to Washington directly following conclusion of the International Sugar Conference, so as to confer with President Roosevelt as to further steps, if any, to be taken in regard to American participation in future efforts at world economic and arms appeasement.

This information here signifies the conclusion of Mr. Davis's exploratory mission into the possibilities of collaboration of the United States with Britain and France. The Geneva arms bureau conference will probably be postponed until May 31 to permit fuller preparations. Whether this is done or not Mr. Davis wants to be back in Washington where the decision as to the future course is now being weighed.

Though the mission thus appears to be ending without concrete results, opinion in British circles at any rate is that the Davis visit has been worth while. Mr. Davis, it is felt, can explain to the President just why Britain and France feel it necessary at the present juncture to repair deficiencies in their armaments at all costs.

Await Concessions

While both countries are most anxious for peace, their armaments are comparatively out-of-date compared with the more modern weapons possessed by Germany and Italy. As soon as this condition has been remedied they will be in position to halt their arms program. At present they are only prepared to do so in return for appreciable concessions from authoritarian states which the latter, at the moment, do not appear ready to offer.

The question whether Mr. Davis's friendly contacts in London with representatives of France and Britain have contributed to the process of appeasement is answered here emphatically in the affirmative. The authoritarians, it is believed, now realize that power politics do not appeal to Americans any more than they do to European democracies.

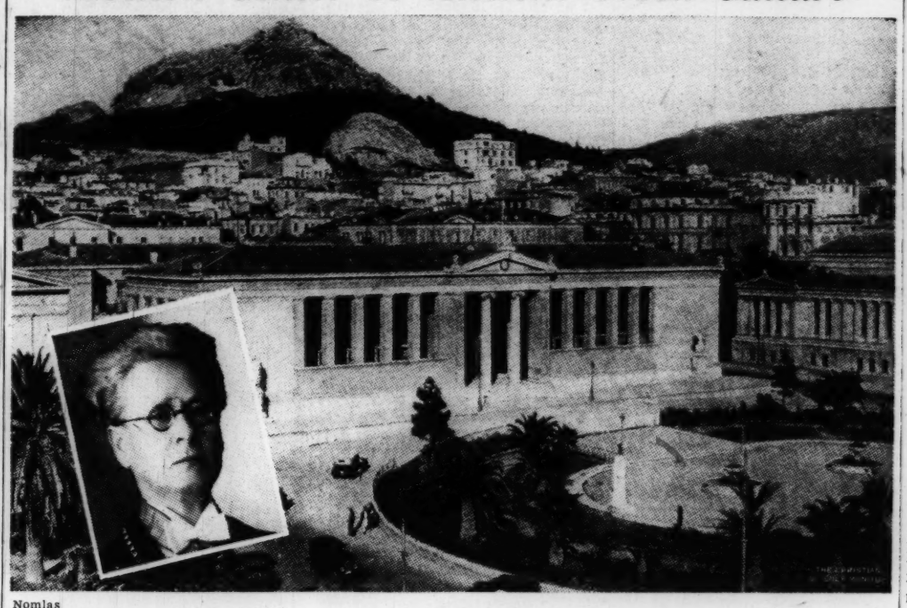
Soundings by Germany

While the situation is still uncrystallized, Germany, since Mr. Davis's arrival, has voiced both through Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, at Brussels, and in the Hitler-Lansbury interview a desire to follow a policy of co-operation instead of self-sufficiency.

If Reichsführer Hitler were to follow up his appeal to world leaders through Mr. George Lansbury, formerly leader of the British Parliamentary Labor Party, by making concrete proposals of his own, these would be assured of a sympathetic hearing in London. It is not considered impossible that he will do so.

Thus it would be a mistake to write off the Davis mission, which began with such high hopes of showing a quick way to world appeasement, as a failure. For the reasons enumerated, coupled with the fact that Britain is busy preparing for the Coronation and the Imperial Conference, immediate progress has been found impracticable.

Modern Center of Ancient Greek Culture



Nomlas

Prof. Gregoire Papamichail
Rector of the University

Main Building of the University of Athens
On the Right Is the Academy

Union Challenge to Coal Mines Posted on Trees in Kentucky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21 — Big black and white placards are going up all over Harlan County today. They are being tacked up and distributed by 20 organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. In bold three-bank headlines the placards declare:

THE WAGNER ACT IS NOW THE LAW OF THE LAND AND HAS BEEN UPHELD BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The notices are addressed "to the miners of Harlan County."

Answer of Union

This is the answer William Turnblazer, president of district 19 of the mine union, is making to the story of intimidation being unfolded before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

The union drive through the hitherto impregnable non-union mountain fastness of Harlow follows directly the Wagner Labor Act decision by the Supreme Court and the revelations before the La Follette committee.

From the national viewpoint what is going on has far-reaching significance, for the following reasons:

First, because Harlan always has been a disturbing influence in the biggest basic industry in the United States, the mining of soft coal. The mountains of Harlan have some of the world's richest coal seams. These are outside the field of the biennial contract signed by a great majority of American coal operators with the big miners' union. The county is so rich that non-union coal is capable of upsetting national collective bargaining contracts. Last year 14,000,000 tons came from the ravines and fast-moving brook country of the Kentucky mountaineers.

Second, Harlan is the home of captive mines. It was about these that committee testimony centered today. At Lynch, Ky., is the United States Coal and Coke Mine, owned by the United States Steel Corporation. Close by is the big Wisconsin Steel Company mine at Benham, Ky., a subsidiary of the International Harvester Company. Both Lynch and Benham are company towns. The larger industrial struggle between unions and employers in the country outside has its roots right at Harlan.

Harlan Supplies Test

Finally, Harlan County supplies the test of what the 5-4 Wagner Act decision may do for workers over the United States in regions hitherto barred to organizers. What happened to organizers in Harlan County in intimidation and terrorization was probably unprecedented. By the same token, the dramatic change-over to new conditions is expected to be unique.

The evidence today continued the story of intimidation. It came on the heels of the arrest of burly, coal-mine superintendent, Ted Creech, on a federal perjury charge. Mr. Creech denied that he threatened one of the La Follette witnesses from Harlan outside the door of the Senate committee room last week. The witness charges the threat was made, and a United States deputy marshal says he heard it. Witness and Mr. Creech both come from Harlan, and the Senate committee wants to know whether the rule of terror, apparently existing in the mountain county for years, will be permitted to extend to within the shadow of the Capitol.

Chief points in evidence today follow:

1. James Westmoreland, union agent, told of discharge threats to

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Athens University Draws Savants To Centenary Fetes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, April 21—Representatives of more than 100 universities and academies throughout the world are attending the centenary celebrations of the University of Athens.

Of course the Capital of Greece has not been a seat of learning for just 100 years. It ended a brilliant period as a university city away back in 529 A. D. when Emperor Justinian I closed its schools and seized the endowments of the Academy of Plato, which for 900 years previously had furnished intellectual nourishment to the rest of the civilized world of that time.

Universities of the United States have sent the largest number of representatives to the celebration. The French and German Ministers of Public Instruction are among the participants. Germany is sending a collection of valuable books as a centenary present.

Prof. Gregoire Papamichail, Rector of Athens University, declares that the intellectual liberation of Greece which the university had achieved in the last 100 years had been as important as the political liberation.

Began in Humble Home

The modern Greek University was founded in 1837, four years after Athens had been made the capital of a new kingdom. King Otho was present at the inaugural ceremonies. The university was lodged in the humble house of an architect called Cleanthes, on the northern slope of the Acropolis.

This is now to be converted into a museum of relics connected with Athens. At the time of the foundation of the present university Athens was a small town of some 12,000 inhabitants.

Though the university building was primitive, its teaching staff was distinguished. Germans were the leaders, among whom was Prof. Ludwig Ross, an archaeologist. The Greeks for their part had celebrities such as George Gennadius, patriot and eminent scholar.

The chair of history was occupied by Scottish professor, Edward Masson, lawyer and scholar.

Few Students Responded

Constantine Schinas was the first rector. Hellenic youth all over the world was invited to enroll as stu-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Terms Eased By Accord On Neutral Bill

Pending Compromise Drops Mandatory 'Cash-and-Carry' Clause

Early Action Seen

Roosevelt Exempts Britain From Blame in New Arms Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Agreement is near between Senate and House conferees on the permanent neutrality bill, and a compromise measure is expected to be brought out within a few days. The adjusted bill, passage of which is relatively certain in Congress, drops the mandatory "cash and carry" provisions of the Senate version, and leaves it optional with the President whether he shall place this restriction upon exports of all war materials.

While this congressional action was heading toward freeing President Roosevelt's hands from some of the rigid shackles proposed in earlier neutrality drafts, the Chief Executive himself was expressing strong sympathy with British re-armament necessities.

In his budget message, the President had said: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the principal danger to modern civilization lies in those nations which largely because of an armament race are headed directly towards bankruptcy."

Roosevelt Draws Distinction

This statement, coinciding in time with the new British budget and its increases in armament spending, was capable of being taken as a rebuke. But, illustrative of the deliberate efforts the Administration is taking these days to co-operate with Great Britain, President Roosevelt immediately tried to rectify the impression.

At his press conference, the President recalled his budget message statement, but pointedly added that a distinction must be made between those nations arming with some intent—expressed or implied—to use the armaments for offensive purposes, and those nations which are arming with great reluctance for defensive purposes only. It was only fair, he repeated, to make this sharp distinction.

The two statements, taken together, constitute one more rebuke to the Fascist and totalitarian nations, which the President has not hesitated to criticize before in public. His sharp characterization of the nations arming with aggressive purposes as "the principal danger to modern civilization" comes close to being his most forcible denunciation of other nations. Such a statement cannot help reinforce the feeling in various European countries that new bonds have been forged between the United States and Britain and France, which cannot be ignored in any forthcoming crisis.

Cash-and-Carry Ban

The neutrality bill that is about to emerge confirms the same impression, though probably unintentionally. The elimination of mandatory "cash-and-carry" embargoes on shipment of materials, deletes the most rigid factor of the Senate version.

Under that bill, as it passed the upper chamber by a vote of 63 to 6 early in March, upon the outbreak of war or civil strife, the President automatically would have been required not only to place an embargo on arms shipments, but to require that sale of all commodities of any kind be on a "cash-and-carry" basis.

Under the House version, which in this detail has evidently prevailed, imposition of a "cash-and-carry" embargo is discretionary with the President. If he considers such a step necessary to preserve peace of the United States, he can impose the embargo just as in the Senate version. This authority, however, is limited to two years in the House draft.

In the eyes of some observers, there was a vast difference between the mandatory and optional features of this war materials' embargo, and the adoption of the House draft will greatly reassure them that the United States is not to run into severe difficulties with policies fixed and rigid in advance.

Insulationist Aims

However, the insulationist group were strong for the "cash and carry" provision, and doubtless will make a serious effort on the Senate floor to get it back into the bill. But the upper chamber as a whole did not display great interest in this feature before, and is expected to follow a strong tradition and adopt its conferees' report. Among the conferees are such influential leaders in this field as Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

To balance somewhat the Senate concession on mandatory cash-and-carry provisions, the House draft on several other points has yielded. The lower chamber's conferees accepted the Senate prohibition against travel by American citizens on the vessels of a belligerent nation, making this a mandatory requirement. They also accepted the Senate provision prohibiting American merchant vessels from carrying arms when engaged in trade with belligerent nations.

This agreement follows almost exactly the lines foreshadowed in dis-

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British Vessel Runs Blockade To Reach Bilbao

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—The British steamer Seven Seas Spray ran the insurgent blockade of besieged Bilbao yesterday, bearing 4000 tons of food supplies to the starving city, as 27 nations ringed Spain with an embargo to halt arms and men bound for the civil war.

Jubilant Basques cheered the ship's arrival in Bilbao and hastened to unload the food cargo, valued at between $125,000 and $150,000, which was expected to last the city a week.

Basque authorities interpreted the freighter's arrival as evidence of ineffectiveness of the insurgent blockade which had warned foreign vessels away from the Biscayan capital.

The captain of the British steamer Brinkburn, which was the last ship to enter Bilbao before the blockade was announced, returned yesterday to Sunderland, England, saying that stories of mines laid in the Bilbao port were greatly exaggerated.

The Seven Seas Spray was the last ship to enter Bilbao without being required to give notice to the non-intervention patrol. Warships of four nations — Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—took up posts at midnight Monday to intercept all craft and determine whether they are complying with International Non - Intervention Committee regulations.

British warships escorted the Seven Seas Spray to a point 10 miles from Bilbao.

First to comply with neutrality rules was Capt. J. "Potato" Jones of the British freighter Sarastone, who sought tentative permission from non-intervention officials to sail for Bilbao with his cargo of potatoes, onions, and wheat.

The Sarastone anchored at Bordeaux, France, after its first attempt to reach Bilbao was turned back by the insurgent blockade.

Capture of the Norwegian steamer Fagerstrand, loaded with salt, was reported in Oslo dispatches, which said the vessel was taken by insurgents to Ceuta, Spanish Morocco. The Norwegian Government protested to the insurgent regime of Gen. Francisco Franco and asked damages.

While more than 60 vessels of non-interventionists patrolled the Spanish coast, control of the land frontiers was taken over by 265 officers of the British, Danish, Swedish, Netherlands, Belgian and Turkish armies.

Government ships, Valencia officials promised, will aid any vessels seeking to land at Government ports.

Loyalists push drive in Spain to take iron mines: Page 3.

Premier Hepburn Accused of Trying To Break Strike

Labor developments summarized:

Premier Hepburn of Ontario was directly accused of conspiring to break the General Motors strike at Oshawa, by Hugh Thompson, C. I. O. organizer in charge of strike operations. The Premier conferred again today with a group of workers claiming to represent more than 1000 General Motors employees who want to go back to work. Troops are in readiness to guard a strike-breaking effort should it be attempted.

At London, a ballot of miners in England and Wales overwhelmingly approved a plan for a national coal miners' strike which might call out 600,000 members of the Mineworkers' Federation.

Strong sentiment for delaying a formal demand for collective bargaining with Henry Ford was reported by the Associated Press to have been manifested at the C. I. O. strategy conference at Washington.

Leaders of industry, labor and the public at Secretary Perkins' conference on the Wagner Act agreed that collective bargaining contracts should be scrupulously respected by both sides as "sacred and binding," in the words of Secretary Perkins.

Secondly, Secretary Perkins said, all parties conceded that labor's success in collective bargaining under the Wagner Act could only be achieved if fitted into the pattern of success for industry. "Discussions were most productive," she said, "and it was remarkable that we went through six hours without a rift."

Other Labor news: Page 4.

New British Tax Held Confiscatory By Big Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—The first shots were fired today in the resistance which big business is organizing against the new and sensational tax on profits proposed in the budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The vanguard of this resistance is in one of the chief financial organs here which strongly denounces the scheme as "taking away from enterprises money they require for expansion and equipment exactly in proportion as they need it most."

This charge is based upon what is not denied in official circles, namely, that concerns with secure and steadily maintained profits get off more lightly under the scheme as now drafted than those which, after doing badly during the slump, are now entering upon more prosperous times.

Armament Shares Drop

This point no doubt will be examined carefully in the coming Commons debates upon the scheme, though opinions differ as to what extent it is capable of remedy.

Meanwhile, the relief of other taxpayers is seen in the Stock Exchange in the hardening quotations for gilt-edged securities. Industrial investments and especially armament and other speculative shares on the other hand are generally depressed in anticipation of the largely increased proportion of their profits to be taken by the tax gatherer.

Check on Profiteering

In Parliament nevertheless the Government's position is secure if it is decided to push the new tax unchanged into effect, as both branches of the Opposition strongly favor what they regard as a definite attempt to make the profiteer pay for a policy which must otherwise bear heavily upon the poor.

It is thus observed that Mr. Chamberlain on the threshold of the Prime Ministership has notably succeeded in broadening the basis of his appeal to the electorate by a move which is definitely toward the Left.

Another effect is expected to be the strengthening of sterling exchange, since the Government is now in a position to finance rearmament more largely than before by taxation, thus reducing the borrowing that would otherwise have been required.

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D. A. R. Opposes Roosevelt's Plan To Change Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—With only a few scattered "noes" and much applause, the Daughters of the American Revolution went on record at their 46th Continental Congress today against President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court.

The society held that such a move would "establish a precedent that may constitute a threat against the check and balance system of the three departments of government."

Historians and statesmen, they said, have considered this balance "the most important feature of the American system of government and the very key to its existence as a democracy in a republic."

The court resolution was largely the work of Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, chairman of the society's Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education. She explained that she had been asked to testify against the President's plan before the Senate Judiciary Committee, but had hesitated to do

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Economics in the News

Key to Inflation—Turnover of Money Is Still Slow, Much Slower Than in 1929 —The Reasons for It

By H. B. E.

One of the most singular facts of the times is that, in spite of the swelling business activity, the velocity of circulation remains on a dead level of subnormality. Velocity of circulation! The phrase sounds somewhat forbidding. But it merely means the rate of spending; or the number of times a year that a dollar changes hands. And, thanks to Dr. Townsend, the significance of the phrase has become known to the public at large, though not altogether in the way that he wished it. Dr. Townsend connected velocity with prosperity. A more realistic connection is with prices, and a change in the rate of spending is just as important in its influence upon general prices as a change in the amount of money made available to the community.

Now the spending stream, composed of currency and bank deposits subject to spending by check, has been overstocked. According to the Federal Reserve Bulletin, currency outside banks has gone up steadily from $3,000,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1929, to $4,800,000,000 on June 30, 1933, to $5,500,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1936. The Bulletin shows a similar net growth in bank deposits subject to spending by check, or demand deposits. From $22,400,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1929, the figure went down to $14,100,000,000 on June 30, 1933; but is not up to $25,100,000,000, or 12 per cent higher than in 1929.

Thus the spending supply is back beyond the level prevailing in the so-called prosperity year of 1929.

* * *

How about the rate at which this money is spent? There is no method of gauging how often a dollar of currency changes hands. Such knowledge, however, would make little difference to our sum of knowledge about money turnover. For the predominant kind of money spent in America goes through banks; it is check money. And in this respect information about turnover is available. According to the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the volume of checks drawn against all bank deposits at the end of 1936 remained well below the volume of predepression years. The rate of turnover for all deposits has remained since 1933 at about 15 times per annum. This compares with a turnover of about 20 times per annum in the period 1922-1926, and more than 30 times in 1929.

We are justified, then, in calling the present velocity sub-normal. This phenomenon is singled out by the Harvard Committee on Research in the Trade Cycle as "particularly strange." It is very strange, especially in view of the fact that profits are rising. One would think that the effect of rising profits would be to induce faster, or more confident, spending. Instead, business managers and individual investors consider it advisable to hold on to their money.

Why? The Harvard study merely asks the question without answering it, saying that the phenomenon suggests the great importance of studying it. The correct answer could come only if we could make a sample poll of those who have checking accounts to spend. I suggest the task to "Fortune" or Mr. Gallup. I have been able only to collate the guesses of economic experts.

* * *

A comprehensive response, which includes most of the opinions I have received elsewhere, comes from one of the country's leading authorities on the subject, Prof. Arthur W. Marget, of the University of Minnesota.

Professsor Marget writes me:

The first guess I should be inclined to make is that both what have come to be called "consumers' balances" and what might be called "business balances" are larger relatively to outlay now than they were in the '20's. The second guess I should venture is that, so far as "consumers' balances" are concerned, the abnormally large part of the balance represents funds which in more normal times would have been used to purchase securities, but which have been kept in the form of cash for a number of reasons, of which the most important I should guess to be (1) the beating so many people took in the securities crash of '29, which has made them concerned about protection of principal, regardless of any interest return; (2) the hangover of uncertainty which is traceable to the inflation scare of the bottom of the depression, and which is being revived, with the consequence that people who still would prefer investing in bonds, and would rather not go into common stocks, are waiting to see whether they may safely go into bonds; and (3) the fear on the part of potential purchasers of bonds that we are due for a rise in interest rates and, therefore, a fall in bond-prices.

The subject is important because, if we had the same velocity of circulation as in 1929, we should be experiencing a rapid inflation of general prices.

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Liberal Cause Held Approved In Argentine Provincial Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The recent elections in the Province of Santa Fé were looked upon by the nation as a whole as having national importance, because there hung in the balance democracy as against "planned politics"; and planned politics won.

The opposition now claims that official pressure accounts for the victory of the Union Civica Radical de Santa Fé, which is more or less the government group in that province. On the other hand, the official spokesman for the Minister of the Interior, to whom the Federal Interventor was directly responsible, has announced that the people have expressed their preference for the Federal Administration's policies and practices, and that the results in Santa Fé are a ratification of Justo's régime.

Even with mudslinging and recriminations flying fast and thick throughout pre-election activity, the election itself and the political postmortems offer a picture of progress in Argentina which it would be difficult to duplicate in Latin America and in many parts of North America as well. The great dailies of this city, La Prensa and La Nacion, followed the whole process closely, reporting every move in full and commenting in highly, objective and almost scholarly editorials on the coming of the election and its importance, and later on the election itself and its results.

Those displeased with the results and convinced of the use of "extra-constitutional pressure" have thrown in his teeth the words which President Justo pronounced about democracy during the Peace Conference and have tasked him with not practicing what he preached. But if this whole scene suggests political progress in a Latin American nation, the Argentines themselves are far from satisfied. Many editorials and speakers have compared this election with another held 26 years ago, when, under similar conditions, in the same Province of Santa Fé, a Federal President insisted that his Interventor preside over elections in which the will of the people might honestly and fairly be expressed. Subsequent elections under the Saenz Peña law, named after the President at the earlier fair election in Santa Fé, have often returned candidates who were unfavorable to the party in power, proving thereby their fairness in a continent where generally the "official" candidates win without difficulty.

Rosario the Port

The importance of the provincial elections in Santa Fé derives from a number of factors. This Province is one of the wealthiest in the nation and is considered by some to be the main source of Argentina's riches. Located on the Paraná River, it has the important port of Rosario and the large provincial capital of Santa Fé. It is a city of historical traditions dear to the nation as a whole. Furthermore, as the presidential elections approach (they are to be held in September) all the many by-elections of this year assume an importance out of proportion to their intrinsic value, a value which is enhanced by the fact that Argentina is still liquidating the ravages of the 1930 revolution, and also by the circumstance that the present régime has been accused of being dictatorial, with Fascistic tendencies, and that, therefore, the outcome in Santa Fé has a definite bearing on the fate of democracy in this republic.

More specifically, however, the results in Santa Fé affect the electoral vote in the forthcoming presidential election. Just at the moment, journalistic analyses reveal the following situation:

In spite of the existence of a multiplicity of parties—and Argentina is practically the only Latin-American nation with real political parties—the nation is now divided into two groups. On the one hand, is the Concordancia. In this group are all the parties, associations or individuals in greater or less degree favorable to the President, who represents the conservative elements of the nation. On the other, is the Opposition. As matters stand, the Concordancia has 176 electoral votes of the 376 in the electoral college, and thus is a few votes shy of the 189 needed for a majority. The Opposition has 124. Santa Fé alone can throw 42 into the balance; and though elections are to be held in various other provinces, observers feel that the victory of the Concordancia in Santa Fé assures the government party of success in the national elections.

Pressure Charged

Writers of editorial comment and political analysts seem to agree on this point. Not only do the analysts see or feel that the national elections will in all probability be favorable to the group that is now in power, but they, that is, those of the Opposition, assert that the victories will come as a result of what they have called "planned politics" and from the use of extra-constitutional power so well known in other Latin-American nations. In Santa Fé, the Federal Government is accused of having permitted its own party members to register two and three times, of having exerted police pressure, of having made it difficult for observers and supervisors of other parties to function during the vote, of stationing a naval vessel off the port at Rosario during the election, of malpractice in the postal delivery of campaign propaganda, of altering the electoral qualifications and of impeding the campaigns of the Opposition. Some of the Opposition elements withdrew from the election, claiming that it was impossible to vote. Telegrams were sent to the Minister of the Interior, who referred them back to the Interventor, and it is claimed that provable complaints of force and fraud were met with a cold shoulder.

The opposition claims that 5000 voters registered two or three times. If all of them voted three times, however, this would not have altered the final outcome very much. If the blanks turned in were those of protestants among the Opposition, it still is difficult to see how even these added to the others could have changed the course of events. And if there was administrative pressure, the Santa Fé election was still much fairer than most Latin American elections.

Conservatives Stay In

As matters now stand, the Opposition has more than 88,000 votes, or 93,000 if the blanks belong to Oppositionists who went on an abstenance-from-voting strike. But if there was great official pressure and obstruction, as the Opposition claims, the victory belongs by all Latin American standards to the Opposition and not to the Government. Eighty-eight thousand against 140,000, under the circumstances, is an enormous vote for the Opposition, and must mean that the Opposition is much stronger than appears. It means, too, that the election was fairer than the Opposition would have the public believe. But it is probably also true that had it been altogether fair, the official party must have been defeated.

Thus in the first round of what promises to be an interesting political year in this republic, the paradox of the revolution of 1930 seems to persist In that year liberals and conservatives joined to overthrow the government of Hypolito Irigoyen. To many of the observers of that movement, it was essentially a liberal movement. Despite this fact, the conservatives got into power and have remained there ever since, though in previous by-elections, in key-places, the liberals have won. Now it would appear that the liberals are still the more popular, but that the Government is stronger and not averse to using extra-legal methods for remaining in power.

In one of the editorials commenting on the results at Santa Fé, a serious Argentine morning paper asserted that it had praised and commended the present administration for its economic and financial policies and practices which had greatly improved the economic status of the nation. It commended the President for wise and just measures in many other fields, but it asserted that it had never approved of the official intervention in Santa Fé 16 months ago and cannot but disapprove vehemently of the pressure which turned the Santa Fé "election into a farce."

Protests Heard

Thus far, official replies to the accusations brought against the Interventor and the Minister of the Interior have been evasive and incomplete, though it would appear that an official investigation will be made.

Up to the present, real or alleged communism, the communist peril and the presence of communist agitators has been given as the official explanation of its use of extreme measures and its resort to extra-constitutional measures. In the early day of Justo's presidency, the world-wide economic situation and that of Argentina in particular were invoked by him as justification for other extraordinary measures. Though Argentina turned the prosperity corner in 1933, the political extremists went straight on. This will probably be appealed to again as a defense against the accusations of the Opposition.

In human terms, the situation in Argentina appears as a struggle between a small but extremely wealthy landowning aristocracy, which is dwindling, to be sure, and the masses, who showed their devotion to Democratic ideals in no uncertain terms when President Roosevelt visited this city last December.

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Girl Scouts in Role of Peace Envoys

Girls from 32 nations at Chicago jubilee cited as proof movement is cementing friendships among many races; Growth of organization in America traced.

Courtesy Chicago Girl Scouts

Girl Scouts on a Hike
Tramping Through the Woods of Wisconsin Near the Girl Scout Camp Juniper Knoll. The Lunch Pail Indicates a Picnic Is in Prospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—The international aspect of girl scouting was emphasized recently in the Chicago celebration of the silver anniversary of scouting in the United States. That scouting has grown until it now thrives in 32 nations was brought home to guests when 32 girls dressed in the native costumes of those countries marched down through the aisles of tables and stood at attention.

The girl from India with long flowing veil represented a country where scouting has grown to such proportions that it now ranks fifth in the list of nations. The South African with a British flag caught at her shoulders stood between a girl guide from Finland and the one from Roumania.

The black-haired Japanese in embroidered satin costume and the girl from China reminded spectators that girl scouting, though originally started in England where it is known as the Girl Guide organization, has encircled the globe making East meet West.

World Friendship

From New Zealand in southern seas and from Norway and Sweden in northern Europe, from Luxemburg and from the Irish Free State, from sunny Portugal and from Iceland, as well as from Latvia, Estonia, Egypt, France, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Brazil and Canada, girls dressed in native costumes gave some idea of the scope of the Girl Scout and girl guide movement. it has crossed oceans, traversed national boundaries and contributed to world friendship, it was pointed out.

"Girl Scouts in the Far East and in the West are building up a world fellowship movement," said Mrs. Harper Sibley, vice-president of the National Council of Federated Church Women, in a radiocast from New York. Not only did the Chicago scouts hear her comments on the contribution that scouts were making to inter-racial fellowship and world friendship, but many girl scout dinners, scheduled from one end of the country to the other, were hooked up by radio to hear the national broadcast simultaneously.

Scouting in Chicago dates back to the spring of 1920 when seven women attended a meeting at the Women's City Club with the purpose of establishing a branch of the Girl Scout organization, it was reported. Already one troop had been flourishing "by correspondence" in Norwood Park and several others were breaking their own ground, it was recalled. In January, 1921, the new organization was incorporated as the Girl Scouts of Chicago and Cook County.

Scouting in Chicago

Although scouting in the United States is some 10 years older than the Chicago organization, Chicagoans make much of the fact that the founder of the first scout troop in this country, Juliette Gordon Low, was the granddaughter of John Kinzie, first white settler in Chicago. As a girl she visited her grandfather on his farm at the mouth of the Chicago river where he was government agent for the Indians.

Three girls stood on the platform here in costumes of the three divisions of scouting. The Brownie, seven-year-old Ann in her dark brown dress, brown socks and shoes and topped with a brown hat like an overseas cap, was a sample of the 270 "Brownies" in 15 packs in Chicago. They are the pre-scouts ranging in age from 7 to 10. A girl in the gray-green scout uniform represented some 6800 girl scouts in Chicago ranging in age from 10 to 18. A tall girl in dark blue uniform with white tie represented the 68 mariners on six ships in the Chicago region.

Camping is of outstanding interest to Chicago scouts. Camping sometimes means a trip to Camp Juniper Knoll in Wisconsin, or to Camp Timber Trail in Michigan. Sometimes it signifies merely a day at a park in a one-day hike on which girls bring lunch and make craft articles under the trees.

Frank Offers Advice

Speaking of the opportunities of the youth of today, Dr. Glenn Frank declared that the insecurity of the time challenges the genius of young men and women. He urged that the youth of this generation use the gift of understanding in order to evaluate ideas and policies before they are put into action.

"There is no substitute for the greatness of individual intelligence, and the greatest of individual effort," he said. The youth of today will have the chance given to few generations to blaze new trails, he pointed out, to be creative, to salvage and revitalize old traditions that the depression has thoughtlessly renounced. He warned young persons to cling to self-reliance and to turn away from the temptation to lean on government. The clamor of youth for aid from government is a mistaken one, he declared, and, if granted, would lead to a subsidized and sterile youth.

Model Law Drafted to Aid Property in Blighted Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—To enable run-down city neighborhoods to improve themselves by their own legal action, without waiting for a city plan to rescue them, a "Neighborhood Improvement Act" has been drafted as a model for state legislatures. In Missouri, a bill patterned after it has already been introduced.

Written by city planning and housing experts, and sponsored by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the suggested act is potentially useful to good neighborhoods that want to make themselves better, as well as to those classified as "blighted." It is, however, intended particularly for the latter group, for drafters of the proposed act believe it is most needed by owners of property in "gone-to-seed" sections near the centers of big cities. Such owners now lack the legal power to determine how property in their neighborhood shall be used, and are therefore loath to make any improvements in it. it is said.

Legal Machinery Set Up

As things now stand, it is only the possessors of undeveloped subdivision property who can decide what restrictions they want to impose on their neighborhood, what land they wish to set aside for recreational purposes, what types of business they will admit, and so on. Owners of built-up neighborhoods are expected to let nature take its course, and that course is found too often to be downward.

Now comes the model act, providing legal machinery which would enable neighborhoods to act as units in determining their own futures. Two years of study by civic, business, and social groups preceded the drafting. Actual writing of the model act was done by Frank Watson of Purdue University, in charge of Purdue's housing experiment. Harland Bartholomew, St. Louis planning consultant, and other experts assisted.

Agreeing with the housing experts on the need for such machinery, the National Association of Real Estate Boards is recommending that its member boards all over the United States study the act and work for its adoption in their states.

Provision of Act

The first provision of the enabling act is for definition and bounding of an area as a neighborhood. This can be done by the city planning body, or, if that body fails to act, by a sufficient percentage of the property owners in the area, the suggested act provides.

Once established, the neighborhood has legal status and and can deal as a unit with the governing or planning body of the city.

Machinery is set up in the model act for making the neighborhood plan and for getting it officially adopted. The plan, as defined in the act, may be comprehensive. It can require that certain blocks be zoned for specific purposes, or re-zoned, if necessary. It can specify improvement or alteration of streets. It can create parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities in the neighborhood if the property owners desire them. It can provide for neighborhood planting and landscaping. It can impose building restrictions and determine the location of public utilities.

The proposed law calls for execution of the plan on the same basis as if it were originally adopted by the city in a regular ordinance. But any property owner who thinks he is hurt by the plan can appeal to the courts.

Economy Onus Up to Congress

(Continued From Page 1)

allocated, economy would have then been all but impossible.

The presidential plan is to set down all 1938 expenditures for what seem to be reasonable totals, and then attempt to economize in their disbursal all through the year. As stated in the message, the plan is "to withhold from apportionment for expenditure in so far as possible with due regard to proper functioning of the executive departments and agencies a substantial percentage of the funds available for that year."

Upper Limit on Spending

What, in effect, is proposed is to place an upper limit on spending, through the present estimates which the message says must be kept within proposed limits in the interest of the "permanent security of our people." Then, if any economies can be made during the year, and if assets can be liquidated to reduce the deficits these steps will be taken.

The alternate procedure was to set a low figure in advance, in the virtual certainty that supplemental appropriations would be necessary next January, and that the mere presentation of the lower figure would be an open invitation to Congress to spend the money that had been "saved."

The President's strong words against pressure groups fit into the same strategy. But had he left a possible gap in his message, the pressure groups would have thrust their way in. Now, as he says, "an increase in appropriations would nullify our efforts to prevent a deficit in 1938." This might not necessarily have been a possible argument had his estimates been placed any lower.

New Aspect to Message

Thus, analyzed carefully, the message takes on a stronger aspect. And the outcries in Congress for greater economy, while in part founded on a sincere desire to balance the budget, have also the disingenuous aim of economizing in one pocket and spending out of the other.

Nevertheless, the more serious aspect of the budget is in its very size. If it is near balance in the fiscal years 1938 or 1939 it will not be because of really substantial economies, according to all indications, but because of increased revenues, through existing or new taxes.

Year by year, the Government's spending has been mounting in a sharp curve. In 1933, the total expenditures were $5,100,000,000. Next year they had gone to $6,700,000,000. In 1935 they attained $6,850,999,000. These were all depression years, and there was some excuse for spending. Came 1936, in which partial recovery was evident, and the total—excluding the bonus—has leapt to $7,100,000,000. This year the total had gone up again to an estimated $7,600,000,000—still without the bonus. For next year, with debt retirement they are expected to reach $7,725,000,000.

To many observers, this constantly climbing curve is more significant than deficits themselves.

Deficits may not be important if they are on a low plateau. But taken in combination with an annual budget of seven billions, they provide a far greater problem. Apparently, too, the Administration is not disturbed because federal finances have climbed up to a stratospheric level, compared with the $1,000,000,000 budgets of 20 years ago, and the $3,000,000,000 budgets of the 'twenties.

Tax revision plans point to the continuance of this new high level, with the devising of new methods of collection. Down this new era, authorities here are peering with preoccupation.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.

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Economy Plea Meets Drive For $2,500,000,000 Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21 — While Congress continued uneasily to weigh the meaning of President Roosevelt's economy demand, a group of House liberals, led by Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, opened a drive today to raise the relief item set by the President from $1,500,000,000 to $2,500,000,000.

Meanwhile, Administration supporters continued the applause for the message which began yesterday, while conservatives pledged support to the move of Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina to fight to reduce the relief item to $1,000,000,000, instead of increasing it.

Considerable uncertainty existed on Capitol Hill over the message. While Mr. Roosevelt's firmness of tone in demanding a balanced budget was recognized, some doubt existed whether it could be carried out under the terms of the message.

The strong advocates of a balanced budget were the first to express themselves, heartily endorsing the statement. The counter-action of those opposing relief curtailment made itself felt today.

Followers of Mr. Maverick insist they want a balanced budget, but urge higher taxes rather than curtailed relief. Meanwhile, at the office of the United States Conference of Mayors it was stated that the fight for $2,200,000,000 in federal relief would go on. Confidence was expressed that Congress would approve the higher figure, if not at this session, then by additional grants later.

Answer to the Riddle

In the push and pull over relief lies the answer to the riddle of whether the President's message is just another gesture for economy, or whether real economy had come at last. In the latter case the relief message of April 20, 1937, will go down in history as the turning point in the New Deal.

The Senate was crowded as the session convened. Mr. Roosevelt's message was expected and advance reports had given a pretty clear account of what was to come. What congressmen wanted to hear was the tone of the message, and the statements of congressional leaders. The circumstances justified their presence in regard to both.

Mr. Roosevelt's tone was accepted as remarkably firm. So far as the language went it sounded like a clarion call for retrenchment at last. In other words, after five years of pump-priming, easy money and "reflation," which on the whole Democratic followers are prepared to believe was financially the correct thing to do under the circumstances, the call seemed to be sounded for throwing the financial seesaw the other way at last to halt inflation from going too far.

Congressmen listened eagerly to what the Administration leaders had to say. They remembered that most of these leaders were closeted with President Roosevelt when the relief message was formulated.

May Cut Relief a Third

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, led off with a tentative hint that the $1,500,000,000 asked for relief might be cut further. "There are some who feel," said he, timidly enough, "that the amount asked for relief may very well be diminished."

There was no timidity at all in the following statement by Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, second in command of Administration forces after Senator Robinson. He urged and demanded that relief expenditures be slashed from the President's figure to $1,000,000,000, or one third less.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, felt the situation difficult enough to demand a written statement. As sponsor of a bill to make big federal school appropriations to states, the economy message left him in a somewhat awkward position. His statement argued that "the relief appropriation should be cut further," while still holding hope for his pet project.

These were the public statements. On the Republican side there was opportunity for the dozen or so regulars to do a little gloating. There are 16 Republicans out of a membership of 96, of whom four are quasi-progressives. Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader promptly pledged full support to a balanced budget and described the Roosevelt estimate as "more than liberal." Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, called the proposal "belated." Public comments in the House followed about the same pattern as in the Senate.

What Do They Really Think?

But what reporters wanted to know was what congressmen felt about the proposal "off the record." There have been other economy drives before, they recalled, notably the famous one at the very outset of Mr. Roosevelt's term of office in 1933 in which something like $1,000,000,000 was "saved" only to be put back again, piece by piece, a little later. It was Congress which put back the pieces, after Mr. Roosevelt had led the drive to take them out. Reporters wanted to find out if congressmen thought the present proposal would "stick."

Here divided opinion now reigns on Capitol Hill. Dozens of Senators and Representatives were willing to hazard views, mostly not for quotation.

Those who have all along wanted economy, and who shuddered at the constantly unbalanced budget, which goes back not only through the Roosevelt regime but to the final two years of President Hoover, were particularly vocal.

Though first comment was almost universally sympathetic, the economy question is still open.

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Poland's Lordly Peaks in New Park

Warsaw plans to join up 50,000-acre tract in the Carpathians with Czechoslovakia's national park, to be run in collaboration; no fees to be charged to visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland is completing plans for a big national park embracing nearly 50,000 acres of the most beautiful part of the Carpathians. It is hoped that work on the park will soon begin.

It will cover the Polish section of the Tatras, the highest part of the Carpathians and situated in the southwest corner of the country.

The Czechoslovak Government, in accordance with an agreement with Poland, has already formed a national park on the south side of the Tatras and the two parks, which are to be run in collaboration, will thus cover the whole area.

For the greater part the Tatras consists of magnificent granite rocks with between them glacier lakes and moraines. The highest peak is only 7500 feet, but owing to all their features being to scale they are veritable Alps in miniature. An attractive variety of scenery is provided by the limestone formations on the lower levels.

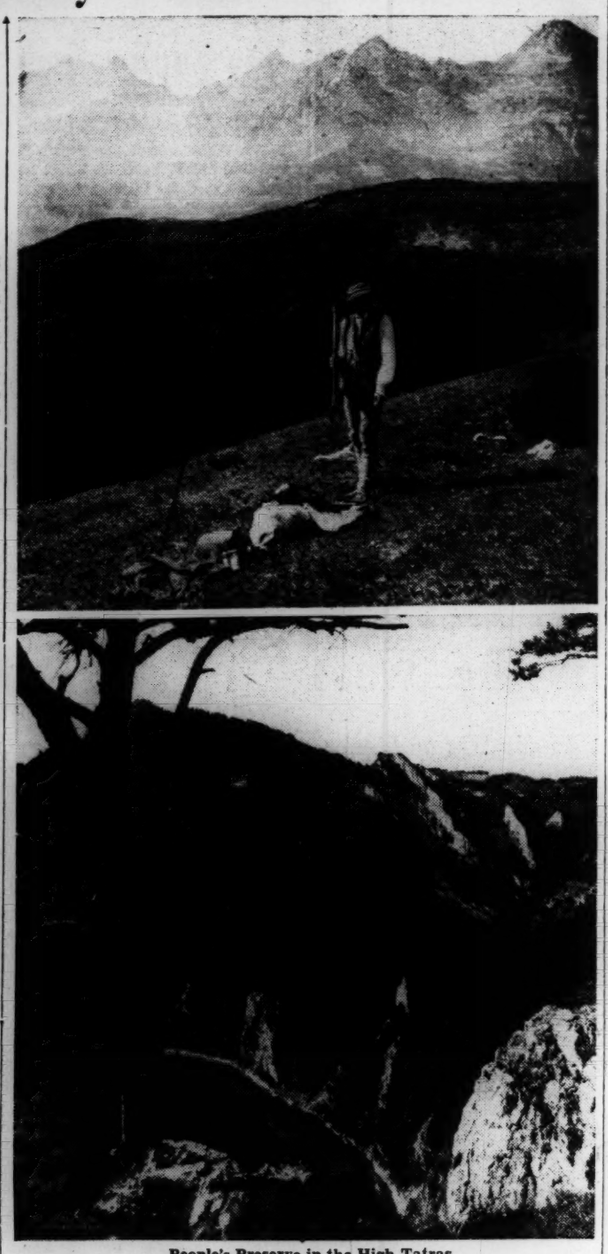
Here are picturesque valleys scattered with dolomites. The limestone cliffs are riddled with caves, and their crevices are the home of edelweiss. Wild animals are plentiful. Deer, lynx, and marmot are common, and it is believed that there are four bears.

Some Held Privately

The land on which the park is to be formed belongs partly to the State, partly to private individuals. A nucleus of some 14,200 acres was left to the State in trust for the nation in 1924 by Count Ladislas Zamoyski, a great Polish patriot and a worker in the old days for the cause of Polish freedom.

A further small area of 2300 acres was bought by the State for 3,645,832 zl. ($116,768). The remaining portion is divided between a private owner and a number of village communities. The State is negotiating for the purchase of the 5500 acres belonging to the private owner, while the future development of the land belonging to the communities is to be regulated by covenants.

In the lower-lying districts of the park the forests and meadows are to be exploited within limits set by a special committee. The higher and wilder parts are to be protected absolutely. The mountain sheep with their long, white fleece and curly horns are still to be allowed to graze on the upland pastures, but their number is to be limited.



People's Preserve in the High Tatras

Upper—Showing a Part of the New Polish National Park: Shepherd in Typical Mountain Dress. Lower—Dunajec Gorge in Pieniny Park, Another Link in the Polish Park System

Unrestricted access to the park is to be permitted except in a few small areas set apart as special reserves for rare plants. The district is already provided with a number of paths, marked by the Tourist Club with small dabs of red paint on the rocks and trees, and these are now to be systematically extended and linked up.

Some of the paths are well-trodden, others lead to quiet valleys and passes where nothing breaks the silence of the hills. More huts are to be built so that a greater number of people may stay actually within the park.

The visitor is to be charged no fees. The upkeep is to be defrayed by a grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and by the profits of the exploitation.

Poland's Scenic Best

The new park will be the eighth of its sort in Poland. Taken together these parks present a representative view of Poland's best scenery. Included among them are the Bialowieza park in northeast Poland, a great tract of virgin forest, the home of one of the few surviving herds of auroch and formerly a hunting ground of the Tsars of Russia; the Czarnahora park in the rolling Eastern Carpathians, and the small park in the Pieniny.

The latter is perhaps the most attractive of all. Situated in the south of Poland, within striking distance of the proposed Tatra park, it consists of a small range of limestone hills. Through the middle of them, in a deep valley bordered by steep cliffs topped here and there by medieval castles, runs the tumbling Dunajec River.

Those who do not mind the chance of a wetting can go down the river on a raft, piloted by native boatmen with long poles. For short periods one drifts slowly through still water, and then, gathering speed, shoots helter-skelter down the rapids.

Some of these parks are founded on state-owned land, others on land bought with a grant from the Ministry of Agriculture. At present they are all managed by one Commission, but it is hoped that in time a sufficient number of nature lovers with organizing capacity will be found to permit the formation of local managing committees for each park.

Special Reserves

The work of the Commission does not stop by any means with the formation of big national parks. Through a devotion to the protection of nature perhaps unique in Poland, these parks are supplemented by special reserves, and by a large number of individually protected trees of all sorts.

There are now 180 special reserves, but their number increases every month. Many of them are founded in the same way as the national parks. Others were given by private individuals or were formed through agreement with the landowners who, while retaining ownership, agreed to certain restrictions and were willing to allow their own employees to act as wardens. The reserves are for both plants and animals, and include many quite small areas of forest land, lakes and open fields.

A reserve has just been made on a section of the rocky shore of the Dniester which is forested with rare oaks, while another near the Baltic coast marks the most northerly point at which various specimens of plant life are found in Europe.

In the reserves for animals and birds are elk, bears, beavers, martens, black storks and many others. No fencing is done but an attempt is made to produce ideal conditions for the life and breeding of the animals in question. This policy has usually met with success.

Elk Stayed All Winter

It was noted this winter that in certain districts in the Vilna province where the exploitation of timber had been purposely stopped the elk had remained through the whole winter instead of emigrating. Elk are unusually susceptible to noise, and until this experiment was tried it had been impossible to observe them in winter except in the almost inaccessible district of the Pripet marshes.

Another interesting experiment is being carried out in a small reserve in the Bialowieza forest. It contains six "small horses" bought near Bilgoraj where they are still bred by the peasants. The horses, it is said, are very similar to the extinct Forest Tarpan and are to serve as a basis for breeding back to this race by process of elimination.

Over 400 individual oak trees and nearly 500 individual lime trees have been specially listed. Inventories of other trees are in the process of compilation, but it is not expected that they will be completed for at least 10 years. Isolated boulders, which are of great geological interest in a predominantly sandy and stoneless country, are also being recorded, and attention is being paid to remarkable sandhills and other geological formations.

For the preservation of isolated trees the Commission and the Society for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments work hand in hand. It has often been found that the oldest and finest trees, particularly limes, grow in close proximity to ancient buildings, and it is felt that the buildings and trees serve to set off each other's beauty.

U. S. Battle Fleet Moves on Hawaii

ABOARD BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA IN PACIFIC MANEUVERS, April 21 (AP)—Fortified floating city of 40,000 persons, the United States fleet moved westward today toward a sham attack on Hawaii. The battle, one phase of the 1937 fleet maneuvers, will climax a surprise attack on the islands, probably late this week.

As the navy moves west in a column 25 miles long and several miles wide, the nine great, gray floating fortresses form the main battle line. These dreadnoughts move in stately column, stringing out several miles. On each side of that battle line, about a mile out, are destroyers.

Far ahead, hull-down, as only the superstructure and masts are visible, rides one of the advance guards, a heavy cruiser. Far to the stern is visible one of the rear-guard cruisers.

Airplane patrols roar overhead. The liveliest ships are the giant aircraft carriers. Sometimes they cruise back and forth to the rear of the battle line. Then they rush up one flank, and cross the bows far ahead.

Vote New Retired Title

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Senate voted to change the title of retired Coast Guard commandants from Commodore to "Rear Admiral, lower half," because it doesn't want them confused with yacht club officials and other civilian functionaries.

Loyalists Push Drive in Spain To Take Iron Mines

WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS NEAR TERUEL, Spain, April 21 (AP)—Spanish Government troops drove a two-pronged attack into the heart of the Teruel iron mines yesterday, executing a pincer-like maneuver in an effort to wipe out defending insurgents between two columns.

The Air Ministry announced that Government planes had made 15 consecutive attacks on insurgent concentrations, bombing a railway station and warehouse, and raking insurgent lines with a steady machine-gun fire.

Only 10 miles separated two Government armies converging on the town of Celadas, near Teruel, their first objective. Insurgents were putting up fierce resistance with machine gun and rifle fire.

Government officers said that their troops were within three miles of the main road linking Teruel, 125 miles east of Madrid, with the city of Saragossa, 90 miles north of Teruel.

They added that capture of the iron mines, the fall of Celadas and Teruel would be a severe blow to insurgent communications.

Government reports said that insurgents entrenched on the hillside at Celadas and along the Corbalan River had received reinforcements from the northwestern Guadalajara Province, including a number of Italian soldiers.

The Government announced capture of three towns, Arjente, Vistedo and Lebrun in the drive against the Teruel-Saragossa road.

At Andujar, in Jaen province, far to the south of Madrid, insurgent planes made three attacks, bombing a hospital, theater, cafes and other buildings, causing 122 casualties.

Government planes bombed insurgent lines at Pedro Abad, Montoro and Carpio in the southern Province of Cordoba. They also attacked a convoy of trucks south of Montoro and insurgent concentrations near Penarroya.

Drive to Capture Bilbao Intensified by Rebels

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, April 21 (AP)—With rain clouds clearing and mists rising from the Basque hills, Gen. Emilio Mola's northern Insurgent army renewed its thrust at Bilbao today all along the front ringing the capital.

The narrow valleys, east of the barrier city of Durango, last Basque outpost, formed a natural amphitheater for the battle which attracted a crowd of women and children from the villages behind the insurgent lines to watch, as though the fight were mimic warfare.

The gunfire, as the insurgents opened their deadly cannonade in the pastoral setting, reverberated like thunder through the valleys between the mountain ranges which rise in fantastic disorder, one after another. Their sides, checkered with pine forests, occasionally burst into crackling red flames as they were set afire by incendiary bombs.

The preliminary bombardment started yesterday in the clearing weather which General Mola had awaited before attempting to tighten his ring about Bilbao.

The government trenches, flung across the mountains, were raked with a terrific bombardment while overhead a fleet of bombing planes shuttled between their near-by-base and the front, bringing tons of bombs which they dumped on the three-humped mountain known as Inchorta and the village of El Gueta to the north.

While insurgents claimed the Basque forces were slowly retreating, the Bilbao defense council broadcast that the lines were holding and the insurgents had suffered "enormous losses."

The intense artillery duel centered at El Orrio, three miles south of Durango, but the fighting soon became general, reaching to the Mondrago sector, 10 miles southeast of the fortified city which is itself 16 miles southeast of Bilbao.

Islamic Unrest Revives in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI—The semi-independent tribes of the north west frontier of India are just now undergoing one of those phases of Islamic unrest which periodically disturb India and its Government.

The present unrest has had a specific origin. A Moslem of the tribal region lately carried off a Hindu girl from the border town of Bannu. She was a minor. The British-Indian authorities ordered her return to her Hindu parents. Moslem Mullahs (priests) thereupon set up a cry that Islam was in danger.

With this they have worked up excitement in the Mahsud clans, which inhabit Waziristan, one of the wildest tracts of the border region. The clans recently murdered two British officials. They also raided a village and killed a Hindu shopkeeper there.

Egypt's Concession to Foreigners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., April 21—The Egyptian Government's concession that so-called mixed interests—that is companies like certain banks and the Suez Canal Company which though registered in Egypt are financed and run by the foreign community—shall be allowed access to the Mixed Court as heretofore has caused profound satisfaction among the delegations to the Capitulations Conference here.

Discussion is now centering round the question of the personal status of foreigners. Under terms of the draft convention prepared by Egypt all personal status litigation is to go before the Mixed Court instead of the Consular Courts as at present.

Thus in the process of time as the Mixed Court gradually becomes wholly staffed by Egyptian judges, foreigners would be brought under Egyptian jurisdiction in regard not only to criminal cases, but such matters as marriage, divorce, guardianship of minors, inheritance and succession.

In view of the fact that most of these questions are still dealt with by the Religious Courts as far as Egyptians are concerned there is strong feeling among the delegations here against accepting the Egyptian viewpoint.

The Egyptians have offered to let the courts apply the law of the country of which the personal status litigant is a citizen. To this it is objected that it would be impracticable for Egypt to find enough assessors with the requisite knowledge of foreign legal codes.

As things are today not only all cases of personal status, but any criminal case in which a foreigner is involved, are not handled by the Egyptian so-called Native Courts but by the Consular Court of the country of which the defendant is a citizen.

Restriction on Arrests

With some 220,000 foreigners living in Egypt, the Consular Courts of some countries have quite a lot of work to do. Several of them—for instance Greece, Italy and Great Britain—maintain special "career" judges to handle cases from which there is generally an appeal to a higher court outside Egypt.

Thus supposing there is a brawl in which, say, an Italian is accused of attacking an Egyptian, the case goes before the Italian Consular judge. If there is an appeal, it goes to the Appeal Court in the island of Rhodes. The case is heard in Italian and not in Arabic.

Moreover, the Egyptian police are not entitled to enter the Italian's dwelling in order to arrest him unless accompanied by a representative of the Italian Consul. There are 14 countries which possess capitulatory rights in Egypt and whose nationals are thus immune from local law. All this, coupled with the fact that some of the Consular Courts are accused of being out to shield delinquents instead of administering even-handed justice, makes the Egyptians here determined to end what they regard as an impossible situation.

Except in so far as concerns the "statut personnel" which covers such questions as marriage, inheritance, etc., the foreign delegations are mostly resigned to the disappearance of the Consular Courts in favor not of the Native Courts, but of the Mixed Court. Here, another difficulty arises, however, for Arabic is not at present one of the languages that are used in the Mixed Court. The Egyptian Government insists that Arabic must be used there. But some of the Capitulatory Powers hold that this will be a hardship to their nationals who, it is pointed out, are the chief users of the Mixed Court.

Police Safeguards Sought

Some of the delegations here are anxious to obtain promises of special police safeguards in return for the disappearance of the Consular Courts. They do not wish to allow the unrestricted right of entry into a domicile claimed by the Egyptian Government on behalf of its police force unless they are assured that the Egyptian police are above suspicion.

Under the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of last year, Egypt obtained complete control of its police force in which the senior positions had previously been in British hands. The change was viewed with misgivings in some quarters which are hoping to obtain guarantees that there shall be no improper interference with foreign residents.

In correspondence exchanged when the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed last August, the Egyptian Government announced its intention of abolishing forthwith the so-called "European Bureau of the Public Security Department." At the same time it promised to retain for five years "a certain European element in their city police." The said police, it was added, would "remain for the same period under the command of British officers."

The letter continued: "With a view to facilitating the gradual substitution of Egyptian officials for the said European element and thereby securing the harmonious working of the police organization, the Egyptian Government proposes to dispense annually with the services of one fifth of the number of European police officials.

"The Egyptian Government, in view of the treaty of friendship and alliance signed today, will, when engaging the services of foreign experts, generally prefer British subjects possessing the necessary qualifications."

To many of the delegations here, the period of five years is not nearly long enough.

Mystery Marks Shipping of Trucks

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 21 (AP)—Loading of 240 khaki-colored motor trucks on a steamer under armed guard created a waterfront mystery last night. A spokesman for the Hanover Sales Corporation of New York, which handled the truck purchase, said, "The trucks are not bound for Spain. Further than that I am not at liberty to comment."

An attaché at the New York Customs House said the company which chartered the boat—the Felix Taussig—had made application for clearance papers to sail today for France.

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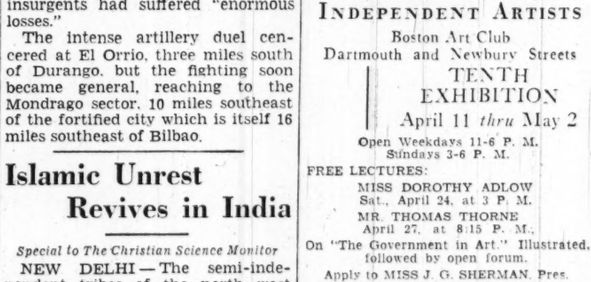

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Provincial Election Looms In Hepburn's Fight on C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 21—The C. I. O. with John L. Lewis at its head is on the march in Canada. It has been reliably estimated that 35,000 workmen have been enrolled by the industrial union during the past few months.

Of this number 10,000 are in the textile mills where one strike has already been fought and won; 17,000 are in the steel mills of Nova Scotia and Ontario, and the remainder are auto workers, the most of them employed by General Motors at Oshawa and subsidiary plants.

The Oshawa strike, which was Mr. Lewis's first strong bid for power in the Canadian labor field, has clearly struck the battle lines for what promises to be the greatest campaign that organized labor has ever waged in Canada.

Election Is Possible

So clearly does Premier Hepburn perceive the signs of the coming struggle that he pledged himself to smash the C. I. O. in Canada, and may go to the province in the fall with this policy as the main plank of his election platform.

It was not the Oshawa strike in itself which caused Mr. Hepburn and those who support him such alarm. It was the threat implicit in the controversy that the powerful C. I. O. would next send its organizers into the Dominion's immensely wealthy and productive mines and pulp and paper mills.

Mr. Hepburn's record in office has been one of northern development. Responding to his invitation millions of dollars of United States capital has flowed into northern Ontario to develop mining properties and to set idle pulp mills humming once more. If the C. I. O. becomes powerful and threatening in this country he says he will no longer be able to offer to United States industrialists an investment field free from the labor troubles which have caused employers so much vexation in the United States since the first of the year.

Hence the importance to Premier Hepburn that the first invasion of the C. I. O. be repelled.

Policy of Hepburn

His policy found favor with many Canadian citizens and specially among those employers who have supported Mr. Hepburn in his efforts to expand the north country and to realize its resources. But while it won him this support in his own province and kudos from several United States editors Mr. Hepburn's policy cost him the services of two of his best ministers. Unable to subscribe to a stand which they felt was frankly and openly in support of the employer in the General Motors strike, David Croll, Minister of Labor, and Attorney-General Arthur Roebuck were asked to resign. Mr. Croll did so with the ringing declaration that he would rather march with the workers than ride with General Motors.

This split in the cabinet has created a serious situation and is believed to be one of the main reasons why the Premier is considering an early election.

The swiftly-moving events in Oshawa, Canada's first big walkout in more than 10 years, have been difficult for the average observer to follow and to interpret. But there has come to many, from the sight of the crowded, stormy scene, the realization that there is beginning in Canada an intense struggle between labor and capital—a struggle which will last until a new equilibrium is reached on a new basis of labor relations.

It is also evident that labor's pennant fluttering on the lance of John L. Lewis after his successes in the United States has caught the imagination of the Canadian workmen. They feel that Lewis' industrial unionism is the only method whereby labor can successfully demand what it feels to be its share of the rising profits of industry.

On the other hand the Lewis forces are coming under a dark cloud of unfavorable opinion from other than working sections of the public. There are many in Canada who believe that Lewis has plans to spread his political ambitions to this country.

Nationwide Strike Of Coal Miners Seen Likely in England

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—A nationwide strike of 600,000 coal miners appeared likely last night as the Mineworkers Federation announced a ballot taken in England and Wales showed overwhelming sympathy for the projected walkout. Miners' representatives planned a meeting in London for April 30 to announce when to issue strike notices.

The vote, taken last Thursday and Friday, showed 444,546 members of the Mineworkers' Federation in favor of a strike, with 61,445 opposed. Refusal of owners of the Harworth colliery in Nottinghamshire to negotiate with federation officials representing 800 strikers at that mine was responsible for the general strike move, union representatives said.

With the approach of King George's coronation May 12, employees of London's bus, streetcar and subway lines have threatened to quit May 1 if the passenger transport board turns down a demand for a 7½-hour day.

Mexican Plants Install Dynamos As Strike Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Constant threats of strikes which have emanated from syndicates of workers in the electricity and power plants of Monterey, exemplified by the general strike which left Mexico City without light, water, gas, or power for more than two weeks last winter, has forced Monterrey manufacturers to take steps to install power plants and dynamos in their factories, it was announced this week.

A sudden suspension of light and electrical power in this "Pittsburgh of Mexico" last week for eight hours as a protest against rising prices, caused losses of more than 40,000 pesos felt mostly by small factory owners. Threatened cutting off of gas and water at the same time was prevented by action of the state government.

"Since November we have four times been threatened with electricity and power strikes," said one manufacturer, "and the recent arbitrarily inflicted losses we bore in the electrical strike had no relation to the cause of the strike, which was a protest against rising food prices—a matter we cannot control and have nothing to do with. We have no alternative but to install private electrical and power plants."

When Labor and Capital Met

International — Arthur Lovell, Brotherhood of Engineers — Raymond Ingersoll, Brooklyn Borough President — Max Gardner, Former Governor of North Carolina
William Green, President, A. F. of L. — R. C. Whiting, Fuller Construction Company — Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor — Clarence Wooley, American Radiator Co. President — John L. Lewis, C. I. O. Chairman

These Leaders of Industry, Unions and Government Were Among Those Attending the Conference Called by Miss Perkins to Seek Means of Preserving Industrial Peace

Union Charges 'Plot to Break' Canadian Strike

OSHAWA, Ont., April 21 (AP)—Hugh Thompson, United Automobile Workers organizer in charge of the Canadian General Motors strike, accused Premier Mitchell Hepburn and General Motors officials today of "conspiring to break the strike."

Mr. Thompson made this accusation when he heard that a committee of strikers had gone to Toronto this morning to meet the Premier and Harry J. Carmichael, vice-president and the general manager of General Motors of Canada, Ltd.

The committee was the same one the Premier received yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thompson said.

Early Peace Move

The Premier, in Toronto, said he expected an early move toward settlement of the strike and added that further action would be taken today by a workers' delegation which told the Premier it directly represented more than 1000 who wanted to go back to work at General Motors' terms. Out-and-out strikers are in a minority, the delegation said.

The company has offered wage and hour concessions to the 3700 employees affected by the 14-day-old strike but the Oshawa local of the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, has gone unanimously on record as refusing a peace without union recognition.

Confer With Premier

The workers' delegation discussed the strike with the provincial executive for an hour yesterday and planned a possible return to Toronto today.

"They said most of the strikers want to go back to work but can't get a secret ballot on the question," the Premier announced. "They realized they had been hoodwinked by these American agitators and led up a blind alley."

He called John L. Lewis's C. I. O. a "fascist dictatorship from outside our own country"—in reply to a charge that he (Hepburn) was using fascist methods—and "absolutely" guaranteed police protection to any strikers who wished to return to their jobs.

Army Planes to Go West

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., April 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding officer, GHQ air force, yesterday issued plans for the concentration of all units of the air force on the West Coast for the purpose of testing the mobility of the force and to engage in maneuvers in that area during the entire month of May.

A Window on the West

Fruit Juices Play Important Role in War on Liquor; Demand Provides Grower With Outlet for Surplus

By Pacificus

Temperance workers everywhere realize that one of the most effective ways to curtail or eliminate consumption of beer, wine and liquor is to interest the public in drinking good, wholesome fruit juices.

One temperance organization in Europe devotes much of its effort to promoting the sale of pure apple and grape juices. When served at dinner, they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of wines, and they make a refreshing and harmless drink for between meals.

The natural taste for non-alcoholic drinks—and contrary to the common belief, it is a natural taste, while the desire for alcohol is unnatural—has given rise to production in America of many delicious fruit, and also vegetable, juices. Manufacture, bottling and canning of these juices has become a considerable industry. The 1936 pack of the four principal fruit and vegetable juices was about 18,000,000 cases, or more than the pack of all canned fruits in California, according to Prof. W. V. Cruess, head of the fruit products division of the University of California.

Tomato juice, which was practically unknown as a drink until 1929, has become so popular that the 1936 pack of this beverage alone is estimated at 9,000,000 cases. Orange, pineapple and grapefruit juice are finding a steady sale, and peach, apricot and plum juices are now bidding for a place in the market. Laboratory experiments with the last three named indicate that the extracts have fair prospects of success in appealing to the popular taste. Juices of certain berries are also making a place for themselves in the affections of those who like good drinks without alcohol. Prune juice is to be found on many a menu; in fact, new fruit and vegetable juices are being marketed every year in such numbers that it is hard to keep the list up to date.

The wide variety of fruit and vegetable juices makes it possible for any hostess to find at least one of them which she and her guests will like, and which will be appropriate to any occasion. By serving them, she will not only do her guests a favor, but she will fire one more gun in the cause of temperance. Moreover, she will be performing a useful economic service, for she will be helping to create a market for surplus crops. Many a fruit and vegetable grower, finding no outlet for his entire crop in its original form, has come to depend upon the growing demand for fruit and vegetable juices to take up his surplus of production. He is delighted that the nation is showing a willingness to drink up this surplus. He deserves the support of all who realize that there are better drinks than alcoholic ones.

D. A. R. Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

so until the congress had taken a stand on the subject.

The congress sent to the chairmen of both Senate and House Judiciary Committees, Vice-President Garner and Speaker Bankhead copies of its resolution which asked members of Congress to proceed "in the manner prescribed in the Constitution toward making changes that may be deserved as limiting or broadening the scope of authority of these three departments of government."

Lamenting that "everything in Washington at the present time is so new and so little remains as it was used by the founders of our Government," the D. A. R. also condemned the proposal to spend $4,000,000 in making architectural changes in the front of the Capitol. Pointing out that the present front was built in the time of Washington, they said it would be a "sacrilege" to do away with "this valuable antique of early American architecture."

The delegates interested themselves in Washington's controversy over the proposed Jefferson Memorial, passing a resolution saying that the memorial should not be located so as to lead to the removal and destruction of the Japanese cherry trees.

Allegiance Oath

In other resolutions the congress supported the continuance of the R. O. T. C. in federal land-grant colleges; agreed to co-operate in the Constitution sesquicentennial celebration and in the 400th anniversary of the De Soto expedition; voted to establish a school for underprivileged young people; advocated that all persons receiving positions of public trust and paid out of public funds be required to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

The court resolution was adopted by a voice vote. There was no discussion, though Mrs. Robert Johnston, of Humboldt, Iowa, chairman of the resolutions committee, gave time for the opposition to make itself heard.

Women have a definite role in government, George E. Sokolsky, traveler and author, told the congress this morning. While men live in the present, women must preserve the state and government for succeeding generations, he said. He told the women that his travels had convinced him that he would rather live in poverty in a free country than a guaranteed life under a dictatorship.

Committee Reports

Mrs. William J. Ward, of Summit, N. J., reported that 21 states had distributed 50,000 D. A. R. citizenship manuals in the public schools. The committee on the correct use of the flag, headed by Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, of Monticello, Ark., reported distribution of 1293 large flags and 11,767 small flags, most of them American made, during the last year. She advocated federal adoption of an official flag code.

A steady gain in membership in the D. A. R. was reported by Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, registrar general. Over 1500 volumes containing the ancestry of more than 1,000,000 American families have been filed at headquarters here, she said.

Meanwhile, the presidential bee began to buzz again in the corridors of Constitution Hall. Though a new president general will not be elected until next year, candidates are already being discussed.

It is understood that at least one woman will announce her candidacy before the congress closes Friday night. She is Mrs. Henry M. Robert Jr. of Annapolis, Md., daughter-in-law of the man who wrote Robert's Rules of Order and an expert parliamentarian herself. At present Mrs. Robert is treasurer general. She is expected to have the support of Mrs. William A. Becker, present president general.

Utility Recognizes A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Rivalry between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization over unionization policies was strongly to the fore in labor circles here today as the Consolidated-Edison, New York City utility monopoly, announced bargaining recognition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, federation affiliate. The agreement covers the entire 40,000 workers employed by the Edison Company, Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the corporation board of trustees, announced.

Mr. Carlisle's statement marks the end of the traditional open-shop policy of the Consolidated and lists the proposals under negotiation as the 40-hour, five-day week and pay increases, and for the first time extends relations with the union from a limited number of line and installation workers to employees actually engaged in making electric power.

The announcement brought an immediate protest from the rival organizing group, with Julius Emspak, national secretary for the United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, charging the corporation with violating the National Labor Relations Act by recognizing a union which had "practically no membership among the employees." In a letter to Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Emspak recalled that the federation brotherhood had been repudiated on March 19 by Consolidated-Edison employees it had claimed as members and that these had then joined the Industrial Organization union.

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is acting in its usual capacity of a strike-breaking agency," Mr. Emspak said. "We condemn its attempt to inject itself and its labor-splitting tactics into the Consolidated-Edison system, where we have gone far to organize the 40,000 employees on a genuine industrial union basis."

Spokesmen for the brotherhood would not discuss the extent of its membership, saying the figures were "not available as yet."

Simultaneously the contest took on a three-cornered aspect as the Employee Representation Association, or "company union," went on record as being opposed to each of the feudist unions.

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Byrd Lauds Aides As He Gets Medal For Explorations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, is today the thirteenth person to hold the Explorers' Club medal, an award bestowed only upon a pre-eminent company of adventurers whose accomplishments have won undisputed recognition.

The medal, recognizing Admiral Byrd's polar explorations, was presented to him here last night by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, president of the club, at the organization's headquarters. The citation mentioned that while the award was given in appreciation of the explorer's past achievements, it also was intended to voice confidence, and hope for his future.

Praises His Aides

Admiral Byrd, however, declined to accept the praise bestowed upon him by the speakers and insisted that credit should be given to the personnel of the organization which participated in the successful trip to the Antarctic regions.

"It took 133 men to serve 22 branches of natural science and at least two years to prepare the expedition," he said. "After that it went on to conclusion. It is still going on. Just recently we finished paying the last $3000 due on our furs, and we will have to maintain an expedition office in Boston for three more years, as well as stand the overhead costs of keeping up two ships.

Cost $1,500,000

The total cost of the last antarctic expedition was $1,500,000, Admiral Byrd reported.

"Thirty research students still pore over the findings we brought back. It will take years before they complete their work, and eventually it may fill a dozen volumes."

Truce Is Arranged In Cannery Strike

STOCKTON, Calif., April 21 (AP)—Union, employer and peace officer representatives agreed yesterday to a 24-hour truce in the Stockton labor crisis.

During the truce the four affected canning plants will remain closed and all pickets are to be withdrawn. It was announced by Raymond Dunne, chief deputy district attorney.

Mr. Dunne said negotiations for settlement of the cannery strike which involved union recognition, hours and wages, would begin at once.

Mr. Dunne's statement came at the conclusion of a 4½-hour conference, which included representatives of the San Joaquin County Labor Council, the California Processors and Growers, Inc., and the district attorney's office.

District Attorney F. C. Clowdsley did not attend the meeting, having gone to Sacramento as head of a delegation to ask Governor Merriam to order out the National Guard, a request the Governor refused.

Miners in Virginia Reach Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 21—Approximately two thirds of the 7500 southwest Virginia coal miners who have been idle since April 1, returned to work yesterday under terms of an agreement signed with operators in Washington.

John Saxton, president of District 28, United Mine Workers, said, however, the Blue Diamond Coal Company and the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, employing between 2000 and 2500 union miners, had not signed the agreement pending solution of additional local problems. The two companies operate mines at Tom's Creek, Inman and St. Charles.

Other union miners affected by the agreement were at work yesterday under the contract calling for wage increases corrresponding to those granted in the bituminous agreement signed in New York April 2.

Mayor for 12 Years Is at Last Defeated

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21 (AP)—From a number in prison to Wilmington's No. 1 citizen is the achievement of Thomas Edward Cooper, once known as the nation's youngest bank president.

Now 49 years old, Mr. Cooper was assured today of election as Mayor of this city of 40,000. He won a non-partisan primary, equivalent to election, yesterday, over Walter H. Blair, Mayor for 12 years. The formality of an election in which Cooper will be unopposed, is set for May 4. The vote was Cooper 3208, Blair 2112.

Mr. Cooper served nearly three years in federal and state prisons when convicted on charges growing out of the collapse in 1922 of two Wilmington banks he headed, the Commercial National and the Liberty Savings Banks.

Auto Trade Nears Production Peak

DETROIT, April 21 (AP)—The automobile industry's recovery from three months of strike difficulties is such that production is nearing a peak for the past eight years.

Automotive daily news estimated this week's output at 133,370 cars and trucks.

Such an output would represent the highest weekly production since 1929, and would top previous high weeks of the current year by about 4000 units, the trade publication said in its midweek survey.

The Chrysler Corporation, its big Detroit plants near capacity production following settlement of a month-long strike, rolled 5656 units from the assembly lines of its divisions yesterday, B. E. Hutchinson, finance chairman, told a stockholders' meeting yesterday.

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Giant China Clipper Is Poised For New Era in World Aviation

ALAMEDA, Calif., April 21 (AP)—The honor of opening a new era in world aviation, transporting commercial cargo from the United States to Asia, was given today to the Pan American Airways' China Clipper.

Prepared for a take-off, it was loaded with such a variety of things as tomato juice, radio samples, preserves, candy, dress samples, advertising displays, airplane engine parts and scientific instruments, and mail.

San Francisco postal authorities said nearly 100,000 first flight covers, carrying a special post office cachet marking the first air mail to China, would be carried.

At Manila the China Clipper connects with the Hong Kong Clipper now en route.

Under the new air schedule, the Hong Kong Clipper flies directly to Hong Kong via Macao, closing by that short flight an all-air route around the globe.

Next week the Hawaii Clipper will inaugurate air passenger service to China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 — When Pan American Airways "routine flight number 101" takes off from here today, an airmail letter from San Francisco to San Francisco — around the globe by scheduled routes—will be possible for the first time in the world's postal history.

As the giant four-motored clipper ship roars through the bay from its Alameda base, rises from the water and skims above the tall towers of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, thousands of San Franciscans, attracted by the rumbling motors, will lift their heads skyward and whether they know it or not, will witness a bit of history.

Only last October the second step in this service of San Francisco to Hong Kong is less than a week was inaugurated when the first paid passengers were winged out to Manila. The primary pioneering was accomplished only two years ago by the Trans-Pacific (as far as the Philippine Islands) air-mail service. Only after more than 50 crossings had been made did Pan American experts and the Department of Air Commerce begin transporting passengers.

First Service Begins

And now the first all-the-way-across service begins. It is interesting to note, however, that when the mail, and beginning April 29, the passengers, bound for China arrive at Manila they will be transferred from the clipper that has brought them that far to another of Pan American's large planes. At present it will be the giant Sikorsky which has just arrived at Manila from pioneering the Hawaii to New Zealand route under Capt. Edwin C. Musick's command.

The reason for the "All Out! Change for China and Points West" at the Philippine Islands is explained by Pan American officials as a "logical point of change." They show that as this San Francisco to Hong Kong route is the longest single airway in the world there naturally must be overhauling and repair centers. Manila has been established as one of these. The trip to Hong Kong is actually a separate hop, they declare, where the Honolulu to Manila run is actually a sustained flight which touches at Midway, Wake, and Guam—only tiny ocean pillars in a mighty trans-Pacific bridge.

"Hong Kong Clipper"

The new clipper ship now in Manila awaiting the mail sacks, which should be delivered to it April 27 for its first regular flight into Hong Kong, is to be christened the "Hong Kong Clipper" in honor of this inaugural run.

Stamp enthusiasts have already sent out of San Francisco by boat "covers" to cross back to this country on the first China to United States airmail flight leaving Hong Kong and Macao (the Portuguese port of entry) April 29.

When the passenger service is installed a week later than the mail those taking the first trip will have the satisfaction of realizing that in the two years of trans-Pacific service these powerful flying boats have traversed some 799,000 miles, and have flown some 3,415,005 passenger miles without an accident.

Little does the New Yorker or the San Franciscan realize that now it is possible to "whip around the world" by air in 28 days at a cost of approximately $2500. And that in future, it will require less days and less dollars.

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Cultural Olympics Add to Fete Day At Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—The collegiate dramatic festival of the new Cultural Olympics sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, added to the annual activities of Engineering and Fine Arts Day, brought a crowd of visitors estimated at 10,000 to the university campus.

The features of the dramatic festival were the presentation by groups from the West Chester, Kutztown and Shippensburg State Teachers Colleges of one-act plays in the afternoon in Irvine Auditorium and of another group of one-act plays in the evening in the same hall, by players from Duquesne University School of Drama, the Philadelphia Normal School and the University of Pennsylvania. There were also recitations by a speaking choir from Mt. Joseph College, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

This collegiate dramatic festival was one of a series of festivals, recitals and exhibits bringing to a close this first annual Olympics program, designed to encourage latent talent in cultural pursuits.

The notion of the Olympics was conceived by Samuel S. Fleisher, head of the Graphic Sketch Club. Its inauguration was made possible by the financial support of George H. Johnson, Philadelphia merchant. Preliminaries were held in each sphere of competition in various localities to select entrants for the finals in Philadelphia. It is hoped to extend the plan until eventually the whole country is covered and the best talent available in all the 48 states is given recognition in this way.

The Engineering and Fine Atrs Day program included displays of operating gas, oil and steam engines; work in metal and wood; material testing; use of hydraulic pumps and weirs, and a variety of other demonstrations and exhibits in the mechanical, civil and chemical engineering departments of the Town Scientific School.

Other exhibits were open to the public in the Harrison Laboratory and the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, where high voltage phenomena and radio equipment were to be seen.

In the School of Fine Arts there were special displays in the departments of architecture, landscape architecture, painting, sculpture, illustration and interior decoration.

Virginia Got $330,330,675

RICHMOND, Va.—Since March 4, 1933, the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, Federal emergency agencies in Virginia have made loans and grants in the State totaling $330,330,675, it was disclosed by John Galleher, state director of the National Emergency Council.

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Artist's Sketch of Type of Pan American Airways Transatlantic Flying Boat

Huge Flying Boats Are Granted Right To Land in Europe

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Concidental with the formal granting today of rights by Great Britain, Ireland, Newfoundland and Canada to Pan American Airways to use terminals and fly over the territory of the respective countries, the American transoceanic operators released the first picture of one of the fleet of six giant "super clipper" transatlantic flying boats which are now being built for them in the Boeing plant in Seattle, Wash.

In this artist's sketch done to scale the giant flying boats are seen to resemble the Martin flying boats now used by Pan American in its transpacific service and are about twice as large as the Pacific boats, or a matter of some 40 to 50 tons gross weight. The new craft also bear a close resemblance to Imperial Airways, new "Cavalier" type flying boats.

Four Wright engines of 1500 horsepower each, recently developed for the military flying services and just released for commercial use, will roar on the leading edge of the plane's vast wing. The combined horsepower of the plane's engines is about equal to the horsepower of two passenger locomotives of the streamlined type now in service, for instance, on the New Haven Railroad.

While actual dimensions of the "super clippers" have not been given, a fair comparison is revealed in the picture by comparing the plane with the freighter. The plane is triple-decked with the flight controls and crew quarters and galley on the upper deck, the passenger cabins and public rooms on the middle deck, and the freight, mail and baggage stowed in the lower deck or "hold." Here below also is contained seven tons of fuel, sufficient to give the giant plane a 5000-mile range.

In this new plane it will be possible for the first time to service engines while in flight. The giant wing at its thickest section is wide enough for a mechanic to stand upright and by stooping he can get well down toward the wing tips.

NYA Projects Taken Up by Indian Groups In New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Two hundred and ninety young Indian men and women employed on National Youth Administration projects on five reservations of upstate New York are spending three hours each day of their free time in special classes perfecting themselves in the arts, crafts, dances, ceremonials, and ancient lore of the Six Nations to teach in summer camps.

This statewide project, under the supervision of Louis R. Bruce Jr., a Mohawk Indian, gives NYA work in the improvement of reservation community centers and in such services as public health to the young people, who spend their leisure time in equipping themselves as camp counselors.

The classes are based on two kinds of training: 1. regular camp crafts including the making of baskets, tom-toms, ceremonial false faces, bows and arrows, peace pipes, and equipment for Indian games such as la crosse; 2. the development of skills based on the youths' own research into racial legends, ancient chants, rituals, language, and Indian medicine. Besides, the young people are learning the practice of first aid and the fundamentals of camp sanitation.

Inasmuch as the Six Nations, to which New York State Indians belong, had a common language and did not need the sign language which prevailed among the plains Indians, the NYA camp counselors are taking special studies in the sign language under the direction of Edward Printup, a Seneca Indian.

Grange Tells 10 Ways To Benefit Farmers

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The National Grange has announced 10 recommendations for agriculture. Among them were suggestions that Congress:

Defeat the Supreme Court reorganization proposal.

Give the farmer the American market and curb imports of pork and canned meats.

Retain the present interest rate of 3½ per cent on Federal Land Bank mortgages.

Enact farm tenancy legislation and protect agriculture through a normal granary plan, soil conservation and crop insurance.

Defeat a proposal to repeal the long-and-short-haul clause of the Transportation Act.

Sheep or Cows in Poland?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Wool from milk, or wool from sheep—this is the question which Polish authorities are pondering.

A Lodz textile company has acquired the patent of a process whereby wool can be manufactured from milk, and has equipped its works for that purpose. As the manufacture of artificial wool would have the effect of suppressing a large amount of Polish imports, the enterprise has been favored by the Government.

At present Poland is importing practically all the wool it requires, and has to pay for it with cash, besides being dependent on the conditions prevailing in the world markets.

A strong opposition against the manufacture of artificial wool, known as lanital, has been started by the press. It is argued that if Poland is to become self-sufficient in respect of wool supply, the logical course to take would be to breed more sheep, instead of using milk.

The number of sheep in Poland (3,000,000) is at present insufficient for assuring a wool supply for the country. The quantity of milk available is, however, adequate for making lanital for the whole country. The contest between supporters of sheep-made wool and cow-made wool is going strong.

Bata Shoe Head Calls Trade Bars Threat to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21 — "Good Neighbor" relations between the powers and a "live-and-let-live" policy constitute the only effective insurance against war and the chief guarantee of the preservation of democratic institutions against the growing fascist thought, in the opinion of Jan Bata, of Zlin, Czechoslovakia, one of the largest shoe manufacturers in Europe. Mr. Bata is in New York on a trip around the world and was the chief speaker at a dinner of the American-Czechoslovakian Chamber of Commerce here last night.

An appeal for a thawing of the gold frozen in the banks of the United States, England, France and Holland, for a leveling of trade barriers and for adequate raw materials for countries which are so urgently in need of them, featured Mr. Bata's address. He declared that from the lack of raw materials, which could only be purchased with gold, "originated the poverty in Central Europe," since there was nothing there from which the people could produce.

"Where there is hunger, the people and not far from the revolution," he declared.

Referring to the situation in Germany Mr. Bata said the only raw materials there in sufficient quantity were man power, coal and iron and some other metals. When they could not get others, "they started, therefore, to produce arms, tanks and warships," he added. "The gold which was drained from countries which needed western raw materials and to whom there was no willingness to lend it for the purchase of these materials will now be forced to spend it on armaments, although they had refused to spend some of it for the production and pursuit of happiness," he said.

Jobs Seen Awaiting Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—If anyone thinks that there are no jobs to be had by women in New York City the American Woman's Association is both ready and willing to point out their mistake. Indeed the association feels so strongly about it that it has arranged with Station WNYC for a series of broadcasts on successive Wednesdays to tell listeners that there are opportunities now this very minute in jobs, that pioneer fields are opening, and that there are many ideas which individual women might follow up to make positions for themselves.

The fields in which the association believes that opportunities exist currently include insurance underwriting, educational theatrical publicity, statistical work, children's book publishing, commercial photography, office machine work, aviation promotion among women, writing, and editing for trade papers and house organs, and work for laboratory technicians.

Representatives from these fields will be introduced on the air by Miss Iona M. R. Logie, vocational counselor, who is doing this special project for the occupational interests committee of the association. Among the women who have developed jobs for themselves and who will be heard in the series, is a woman who sells blocks of tickets for good plays to educational institutions and organizations of various kinds.

The talks were inaugurated this week by Miss Anne Morgan, president of the association, who said in her speech that "the rewards of a job cannot and should not be measured in money alone. They should be measured, also, in terms of personal satisfaction, in terms of growth and development. When a woman, or a man either, finds a job that gives all those rewards, then you may be sure she is on the road to success, personally as well as financially."

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SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

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Seventy-five years ago today a new Massachusetts life insurance company was chartered. The founders wanted to give their institution a name which would express the glory of New England history. The man whose name they chose was John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, president of the Second Continental Congress, first Constitutional Governor of Massachusetts.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS . . . GUY W. COX, President

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Kremlin Takes Over Local Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Another great addition to the Soviet federal bureaucracy, numbering between 30,000 and 50,000 civil servants, has been created by a series of decrees which transfer from village councils to federal bureaucrats the functions of assessing and collecting agricultural taxes, both in cash and in kind.

Thus the Soviet state, as the sole "landlord" in Soviet Russia, undertakes to fix and collect its own taxes and its own "rents," or taxes-in-kind. The village councils no longer have any voice in a matter so close to them, and the army of village treasurers and accountants is disbanded.

The decrees making these changes were signed by Joseph Stalin himself, and become effective next July. The Federal Commissariat of Finance is entrusted with assessment and collection of money taxes; while the collection of "rents," or taxes in kind, is turned over to the Committee for Purchase of Farm Products, attached to the Council of People's Commissars.

Some Concessions

To make more palatable these sweeping reductions in the powers of village councils, the Kremlin simultaneously announced important concessions to peasants. Unpaid "rents," or taxes-in-kind, for 1936 were canceled. This relieves villages hard hit by the drought; taxes already had been collected from peasants who had money or grain to spare.

The state also reduced the scale of rentals demanded from collective peasants for use of agricultural machinery, exclusively held by the state in its machine-tractor stations.

More important still, the state abolished the decree of Jan. 19, 1933, which automatically imposed fines upon individual or collective peasants who failed to pay grain taxes within the time limit. Such fines hereafter will be imposed only in case the courts decide that failure to pay promptly was "malicious."

As a whole, these changes probably will please peasants; the Kremlin has no desire at this time to irritate them. Federal bureaucrats probably will assess taxes and rentals more impartially than local officials did. The Soviet press has admitted that the latter frequently were corrupt, and that they worked off personal grudges in assessing and collecting taxes and rentals.

State Is Landlord

The peasants are likely to overlook the fact that these changes bring them more closely than ever under control of their federal "landlord," the State. Owning all the land, the state administers a considerable part of it directly in state farms, in which peasants are mere wage earners. Apart from the state farms, collective and individual peasants have become a species of "sharecropper." They hand over to their landlord, the State, a share of every crop in addition to monetary taxes. This is equally true of collective peasants, to whom the state has leased land "in perpetuity," and of the surviving 2,000,000 individual peasant households, whose use of state land on a share basis is tolerated until they can be collectivized.

The present changes are designed to perfect the system, and to assure more efficient collection by the State of its share of the crops, its "rents" and taxes, through a group of federal collection bureaus which will appoint permanent representatives in every part of the country. The size of the additional bureaucracy is shown by the fact that the Commissariat of Finance alone is instructed to engage 7200 bookkeepers, 14,800 tax inspectors and 750 auditors for work in villages, in addition to the higher staffs in Moscow and in provincial centers.

Tells What to Plant

The State, as landlord, reserves the right to tell its 20,000,000 tenant families exactly what to plant and when and how to plant it. For its vast holdings, the State works out a general plan through its State Planning Commission's agricultural department, and this plan is made specific, down to the smallest detail, by the various commissariats in control of agriculture.

Obviously, the scheme does not leave much freedom of action to the peasant, who must follow instructions from state officials in everything he does; but these instructions are presumably well intentioned and expert. And the State, as an enlightened landlord, undertakes to provide educational opportunities for its peasant tenants.

Competent and ambitious young peasants may rise to positions in the vast state bureaucracy as tractor or combine drivers, agronomists or tax inspectors, or may train themselves, if they prefer, for positions in State-owned industry or trade or in the State-controlled professions.

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It Has Its Mission in Radio

William Clyde Etheredge, Chief Engineer of WFBC, Architect

Transmitter Building of WFBC, Greenville, S. C.

Televising of Coronation Is Promised British Dialers

News in Radio

Coronation visitors in London may be able to see the coronation procession as well indoors as out according to plans made by the British Broadcasting Corporation to televise the parade. Possessors of television receivers living within 10 miles of the city should be able to see almost as much on their set screens as actual spectators will see. All that will be lacking in the receiver will be the gorgeous colors of the robes and the uniforms of the participants.

The British Broadcasting Company plans to use three Emitron cameras. One of these will be stationed on the plinth over the Apsley Gate at Hyde Park corner. This will give a view of the procession from a fair height as it approaches along the East Carriage drive. A second camera on the road level will be so close to the procession that, even without the aid of a telephoto lens, King George and Queen Elizabeth should be seen clearly. The third camera will be stationed facing south toward the coronation procession as it crosses Piccadilly Circus toward Constitution Hill shortly before arrival at Buckingham Palace.

The B. B. C., it seems fairly certain, will use coaxial transmission cable from Hyde Park corner to the transmitter at Alexandra Palace though it will have a radio in readiness as a standby.

The procession is timed to take about 40 minutes to pass a given point and the whole television viewing including the running verbal commentary, is expetced to last about an hour.

Ontario Radiotelephone

Mining and lumber camps and settlements in northwestern Ontario soon will have a radio-telephone-telegraph service with the outside world, Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, recently announced, explaining that at present these places have only periodic radio communication through the forestry branch service.

Modern installation will provide transmitting and receiving equipment at Red Lake, Pickle Lake and Woman Lake, which will be relay stations. Through any one of these points private stations farther north may get connection, which will be extended by radio southward to Sioux Lookout and Kenora. At the latter points the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways will provide telephone connections.

Each of the three main relaying stations at Red, Pickle and Woman lakes will have one channel for radio telegraph, one for radio telephone and a third by which airplane companies may keep in touch with their machines. The service is expected to be self-sustaining. Tolls on telephone messages to Sioux Lookout or Kenora will be $1.50 for three minutes, and beyond those places to destination the regular rates will apply.

'Mr. and Mrs.' on Radio

"Mr. and Mrs." is a combination, based on current statistics, that seems to work well in radio.

The only field in radio which women do not invade to a great extent is announcing, although they are drawn upon heavily for almost every other branch. Many of these husband and wife combinations work together while there are a number who pursue separate careers in radio.

Starting at the top, it is immediately recognized that President and Mrs. Roosevelt are the leaders in their particular field. They have been but rarely heard on the same program. But the President is recognized as an outstanding radio speaker, his delivery natural and well modulated, even when he is heard driving home a point.

Proceeds to Charity

Mrs. Roosevelt is being currently heard in a "behind the scenes in the White House" series of talks, the proceeds of which are given to one of her favorite charities.

At the peak of stardom are such well-known married couples as Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone, and Fred Allen and Portland Hoffa. Close to them in popularity ratings are George Burns and his chattery home sharer, Grace Allen, with Ace Goodman and wife (Easy Aces) commanding a place near the top as they charm microphone fans.

Out of Chicago NBC studios are heard "Lulu Belle" and "Skyland Scottie" of the National Barn Dance on NBC-Blue, and Pat Barrett (Uncle Ezra) and Nora Barrett, female lead on the Station E-Z-R-A programs on NBC-Red. Two other barn dance favorites are "Red" Foley and "Little Eva," singers, who also are "Mr. and Mrs."

Rapidly gaining a higher place in the hearts of radio listeners are two former vaudeville favorites, Jim and Marion Jordan, who face an NBC-Red microphone as "Fibber McGee and Molly." Another Molly, familiar to fans as "Molly of the Movies" on the Mutual network, is the wife of Ray Jones, although she is known professionally as Gene Byron. On the same network are Tim Ryan and Irene Noblette.

The popular Westerners on the NBC-Blue log cabin show are led by Milt Mabie and Louise Massey, one of radio's popular married couples. Then there are Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson, pioneer radio singing duo, as well as George Olsen, orchestra leader, and Ethel Shutta. Mention of the Olsen-Shutta romance, of course, brings up Ozzie Nelson and the crooning Harriet Hilliard, who sometimes is and sometimes isn't heard with her baton-swinging hubby. Still another band leader, Enoch Light, has a singing wife, Mary Danis, and of course no list could be complete without Herby Kay and Dorothy Lamour, whose radio crooning landed her a Hollywood contract.

Announcing husbands and wives are a rarity in radio, the only couple coming to mind being Mark Hawley, Mutual news commentator, and his wife, Adelaide, one of the comparatively few feminine announcers. In Hollywood, Elza Schallert and her husband, Edwin, are star interviewers for the NBC and Don Lee networks, respectively. Announcer Jimmie Wallington has a professional wife, Betty Jane Cooper, but she is a dancer.

Ireene Wicker, the "Singing Lady" so popular with child listeners of NBC-Blue and Mutual, is married to Walter Wicker, a producer of radio shows. Helen Hayes, star of the recent Monday night Bambi serial on NBC-Blue, is the wife of Charles MacArthur, well-known playwright. Another dramatic actress, Jeannette Nolan, is married to Johnny McIntyre, March of Time announcer on CBS. Edith Meiser, writer for Helen Hayes and a number of other programs, is Mrs. Tom McKnight out of the studio, her husband being a ranking radio producer.

Rosaline Green, actress on the NBC-Red Hour of Charm and other programs, is the wife of an advertising agency executive, Joe Barnett. Len and Leona Hollister, dramatic team, also are married. Jack Oakie, dean of that radio college of guffaws, once slipped a ring on the finger of Venita Varden, who has been guest on a number of broadcasts and frequently appears in revues.

Henry Weber, conductor at WGN, Chicago, took the vows with Marion Claire, opera singer. So did Bing Crosby and the singing Dixie Lee. Dick Powell and Joan Blondell are among the better known couples, as are Al Jolson and Ruby Keeler; May Singhi Breen and Peter de Rose; Harry Einstein (Parkyarkarkus) and Thelma Leeds; Lee Sims and Ilo May Bailey; Jane Froman and Don Ross; Gladys Swarthout and Frank Chapman; Morton Downey and Barbara Bennett.

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South Carolina Well Served By Station WFBC

With Monitor Newscasters

GREENVILLE, S. C.—"The tallest self-supporting antenna tower in all the South" is how Station WFBC describes its year-old radiating system. Stretching 376 feet toward the clouds, WFBC's mast of tempered steel is able to sway like a reed in heavy wind, yet resist the strongest gale. On its top is a beacon to warn airplanes, a requirement of the Department of Commerce.

At present the only station in South Carolina that radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" WFBC's power is sufficient to cover the State as well as large sections of the three near-by states of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Since its rise in power WFBC's increase in prestige has been very rapid during the short period of its existence.

WFBC first went on the air in May, 1933, as a purely local station with a power of 250 watts by day and 100 watts at night. A little more than a year later its power was stepped up to 1000 watts in the daytime and 250 watts at night. On March 1, 1936, the station joined the National Broadcasting Company and began radiocasting on a still higher power of 5000 watts during the day. It had by this time moved its transmitter, of the latest type, to Gantt, a suburb of Greenville. The transmitter building, a modernistic brick and tile building, was designed by William Clyde Etheredge, chief engineer of WFBC.

On July 19, 1936, the first radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" was given over the station. This newscast has been scheduled at 8:45 every Sunday evening since its advent on the WFBC air lanes. Clifford B. Denison, Assistant Committee on Publication for Greenville, is the commentator for the Monitor news.

Once each week for more than three years WFBC has presented a Christian Science program sanctioned by The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and given under the auspices of William J. Wilson, Committee on Publication for South Carolina. This program is now scheduled at 6:45 every Friday evening.

Station WFBC is owned and operated by the Piedmont-News Company. Its studios are located in the Imperial Hotel in Greenville. The personnel of WFBC is as follows: B. H. Pearce Jr., president; Beverly T. Whitmire, manager; Frank Blair, program director; Bill Bivens and Charles Batson, studio announcers; Dan Crossland, announcer for the News and Piedmont bulletins; Jimmy Thompson, sports announcer; Clyde Etheredge, chief engineer; Hubert Brown, chief control operator; Charles Perry, Charles Phillips, Wilton Chiles and James Brunson, engineers, and Christine Bramlett, secretary and hostess.

This is article Number 66 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, April 23.

Neutrality Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

patches in the Monitor on March 19, the day after the House had passed its draft. A month has passed in delay and shadow boxing. But it was clear from the beginning several provisions were in the House bill for bargaining purposes, and that the major difficulty would come over the mandatory cash-and-carry provision.

Machinery Provided

The final bill, as it evidently now stands, sets up the following machinery—all of it intensely important in the event of a war crisis: Exports of arms, ammunition, and implements of war and loans of money are prohibited to all belligerents and civil-war factions automatically with a presidential finding that such strife exists. Means of controlling all munitions exports, through licenses and registration, are continued. Exports of commodities not defined as munitions may be placed on a cash-and-carry basis by presidential order. Americans are prohibited from traveling on ships of belligerents. Many other minor details circumscribe the arms trade, and are aimed at preventing American involvement in war.

But by giving the President discretion, the conferees appear to have taken a step of considerable importance in the evolving European situation. Read in the light of his anti-authoritarian speeches—of such things as his defense yesterday of rearmament by powers like Great Britain—the increased executive discretion becomes a factor to be weighed carefully by Europeans. Particularly Great Britain, which had been satisfied at the prospective effects of cash-and-carry provisions on a nation which has ships and money, may now see that the American Executive has more authority than some of the historic reversals by the Senate would imply.

University of Athens Recalls Century of Notable History

(Continued From Page 1)

dents. To this call hardly two score responded. Most of these students were above 30 years of age and wore local costumes which gave a picturesqueness to the classes.

This small number of students was not so remarkable considering the country had been involved in ceaseless wars for a decade or so. Its town and villages had been devastated, and their male population sadly depleted.

The Greeks outside the country were comparatively more educated and financially much better situated. The Ionian islands, under British rule, were enjoying considerable political freedom and were helped by the British to run schools of higher grades. Even the Greeks in Turkey had a better educational system than the Greeks at home.

Helped by Greeks Abroad

For more than five years the Cleanthes housed the university. The number of the students and the need for higher education had grown rapidly, making the construction of a new university building a necessity. The State with its empty coffers was unable to help the realization of the scheme.

The founders had to depend on the munificence of the general public, especially on Hellenism abroad. An appeal was made "to the Greek race" and to friends of Greece. Assistance poured in rapidly.

Among the home subscribers were Cleftes and Armatoles, those hardy "mountain kings" who had achieved great things in defending their country against the Turks, who offered their yatagans and other arms to be sold and their proceeds to be added to the general funds.

In acting thus, these unlettered mountaineers gave their own people the valuable lesson that the time had arrived when war had to yield its place to peace and education. Even foreigners appreciated the move, and Prince Milosh Obrenovich of Serbia was one of the subscribers.

Now Strongly Endowed

Thanks to these donations, the foundation stone of the main building of the university, of classic style, was laid in 1839 on University street, one of the finest thoroughfares of the Grecian capital today, in the presence of King Otho, in whose name the new institution was christened.

When in 1863 King Otho was deposed the university assumed the epithet "National."

Since the foundation of the university it is hardly possible to name a rich Greek patriot who has not left something to it, so that it has become today the best endowed educational institution in Greece.

A change in the royal dynasty in 1864 contributed to the rapid growth and expansion of the university. King George I brought with him as a present to the Greek nation the Ionian islands, hitherto under British rule. The Ionian Academy or College, established at Corfu in 1823 by Lord Guildford, was removed to Athens and amalgamated with the National University.

Valuable Experience Acquired

This amalgamation was an important step for Athens University, as the Ionian institution possessed much valuable experience in education.

In more recent years, a great number of new buildings have been added to the old ones, and the old ones have been restored to keep pace with the growing requirements. Recently several fine buildings were constructed on the eastern outskirts of Athens on an attractive site. The students this year number about 6000.

A tenth of the whole student body is composed of women. Philosophy is their favorite study. They have representatives in all the departments of the university. Their graduates generally occupy important places in society, such as lawyers, social workers, teachers and journalists.

Five Men Convicted In Black Legion Plot

DETROIT, April 21 (AP)—Five men were convicted today by Recorder's Judge John J. Maher of a Black Legion conspiracy to incite riot at a political meeting on the night of March 30, 1935. Those convicted were Arthur F. Lupp Sr., named by investigators as state commander of the Black Legion; Wilbur Robinson, alleged "Brigadier General" of the society; Leslie J. Black, former Common Pleas Court clerk; Roy Hepner, alleged Black Legion "colonel," and Alvis Clark, former automobile plant foreman.

Judge Maher, who heard the case without a jury, said he probably would pronounce sentences next Wednesday. Maximum penalty for the charge is one to five years in prison.

Ban on Sit-Down Strikes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 21 (AP)—The Ohio House of Representatives voted 51 to 50, yesterday, to outlaw sit-down strikes. The vote was taken on an amendment to a bill to set up for Ohio a labor relations board similar to the federal board. Final vote on the bill itself was delayed until tomorrow.

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Handshake Banned in Italy; Fascist Salute Prescribed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Stern warning has been issued by Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, to all Fascists who persist in disregarding the veto on handshakes.

The warning is accompanied by a veiled threat that any who persist in shaking hands instead of giving the Roman salute may be deprived of their Fascist tickets.

In Fascist Italy to shake hands with one's friends is considered a decadent custom which betrays a scanty Fascist spirit and may even reveal anti-Fascist leanings. The Roman salute is to be the only ordinary form of greeting in a Fascist country, Signor Starace says.

The handshake was replaced by the Roman salute in the early years of Fascist power when an edict was issued vetoing the "antiquated" form of salute in the daily contacts of Italian citizens. It was, at first, a popular innovation which appealed to the Black Shirts, but which also found many critics. There were, in fact, not a few Italians who considered the handshaking ban as a curtailment of personal liberty.

Notices were prominently affixed in ministerial departments, public offices and in several other places reminding visitors that the Roman salute was to be given there.

In spite, however, of the active Fascist propaganda in favor of the Roman salute, many Italians have persisted in the practice of shaking hands. They give the Roman salute, but almost invariably follow this formal greeting with a warm handshake. As a matter of fact, probably nowhere else in the world is handshaking so firmly established and so popular as in this country.

Perhaps one of the reasons why the noble Roman salute has not replaced altogether the handshake is the current belief that the former should really be reserved for official occasions. The Roman salute, in fact, has been strictly adopted by high state and party officials, who invariably greet each other by upraising their right arm.

Moreover, there was felt to be a certain abuse of the Roman or Fascist salute, which was sometimes given too ostentatiously by some citizens to their superiors to ingratiate their favor.

In any case, there appears to have been lately too much handshaking among Fascists. Those people who believe the ban on handshaking to be merely a caprice of the Secretary of the Fascist Party, so we are told, are "individuals absolutely incapable of breaking away from old habits, unfit to accomplish any effort of will, and who nearly always fall back upon captious criticism to justify in some way or other their inorganic incapacity. The experience in this field has given excellent results, having often furnished precious hints for an appraisement of certain members of the Fascist Party."

Attitude of Youth Against War Held Encouraging Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—"The most encouraging thing in the struggle to end wars is the attitude of the young people," according to Miss Mary E. Matthews of the English Department of Olney High School, one of Philadelphia's largest schools, in which a thriving Peace Club has been established this term with Miss Matthews as its sponsor.

"Before the World War," said Miss Matthews, "the young people thought of war as a great, glorified pastime. But the modern student sees its horrors as they really are and is making a sincere attempt to prevent another such catastrophe as the last war."

The Olney Peace Club has planned a series of peace meetings during lunch and study periods and after classes, in the high school, and it has represented the school at outside peace forums. The present series was opened on April 9 with a lecture by Dr. Jesse Holmes, professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College. His subject was "What Price World Peace?"

On National Peace Day, tomorrow, when the No-Foreign-War Crusade of the Emergency Peace Campaign reaches its climax at a meeting in Philadelphia's Convention Hall with Admiral Richard Byrd as the chief speaker, the Olney Club has arranged for a talk by Dr. James Woodward of Temple University, to be given during the lunch period. Dr. Woodward's subject will be "Practical Peace Action for American Youth."

Drawing by Toronto Boy To Be in Paris Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Youthful Bill Withrow, a student at the Toronto Art Gallery, has learned that one of his pictures has been accepted for display at the Paris International Art Exhibition in May. His picture was entered in a contest for children between the ages of 7 and 13, and his was the only picture by a child selected outside of Montreal by the authorities of the National Art Gallery.

The Old and the New in Greetings

European; H. Armstrong Roberts

"Roman Salute" Made Obligatory

This Photograph Shows a Roman Boy and a Young Woman Giving the Prescribed Fascist Salute of the Extended Arm; While Below Two Italian Girls Are Shaking Hands in the Now Forbidden Manner

Canada Bars Use of Planes By Trappers in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Fearing that the game supply upon which the natives of Northern Canada depend for their livelihood is in danger of serious depletion because of the practice of northern trappers using airplanes to extend the area of their operations, the Canadian Government has barred the use of planes for this purpose.

In the past, fur trapping has been the vocation of the Indians of Northern Canada, but T. A. Crerar, Federal Minister of Mines and Resources, has stated recently that during the past fiscal year $1,000,000 of relief had been granted to the Indians, many of whom had abandoned their work of securing furs, being discouraged by the inroads of the white trappers.

It was stated that one white trapper had secured a pilot license, and with his airplane he had placed his fur traps over an area of 125 miles. The discouraged Indians, on snow shoes, could not hope to compete with the "flying trapper" in covering their trap-lines. To assist the Indians in maintaining their means of livelihood the Government has prohibited the use of airplanes in trapping operations in the North-West Territories. It has made the stipulation that aircraft shall not be used in trapping operations except as a means of transportation between the settlement where a trapper is outfitted, and his principle base camp. These two destinations must be designated when the trapper secures his license.

Republicans Map New Campaign To 'Save Democracy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Applauded by former President Hoover, the National Republican Club today started a new administrative year with the induction of John R. Davies as president and a rally to the New Deal opposition "to save American democracy with its judicially protected Bill of Rights for individual freedom."

In a letter of regret that he was unable to attend the annual session of the club, Mr. Hoover voiced his approval of the campaign, stressing the great influence the organization could have on the "regeneration" of the party.

"The firm and courageous declaration of Republican ideals and principles, and the development of methods and policies to solve the ever-new problems of our country, are purposes in which the club can greatly serve the party and in so doing can serve the country," he wrote.

Mr. Davies, who has been active in Republican national affirs for many years and who headed the movement in 1920 to win the party's presidential nomination for Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, succeeds Col. Theodore Roosevelt as club president. His speech of acceptance last night was an arraignment of President Roosevelt as the "quack medicine man" whose "sweetly spoken promises" made the people "impatient of steady recovery methods"; as the "oily-tongued experimenter" who has now "mistakenly yielded to his lust for power and is trying to punish our Judicial Department because of its rightful independence."

"Simple arithmetic is now bringing on the day of reckoning," Mr. Davies continued. "If a budget cannot be balanced in these boom times, the spending Administration can never balance it. Every employer knows of the present shortage of labor, but the Administration hasn't the courage to drive the lazy on the relief lists back to real work. With the upping of commodity prices, consumers of all levels and especially in the lower brackets will suffer."

Mr. Davies saw the club as the natural leader in the movement to mobilize "His Majesty's opposition" from the 20,000,000 who "could not be subsidized by the Administration's use of the courts to overtax billions for campaign purposes" and voted for Republican national and local candidates in 1936.

"Our oppressed and distressed people can turn to only one alternative source for effective relief," he said; "that is the Republican Party—the party which under Lincoln freed the slaves and which under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt developed prosperity with real employment for all who would work."

Union Defiant

(Continued from Page 1)

miners following an organization drive in 1933 after NRA enactment, culminating in formation of a company union in the United States Steel subsidiary, while later, in 1934, union members numbering 75 were discharged, allegedly for inefficiency.

2. William Turnblazer and Dale P. Stapleton, two other organizers, told how they had been extricated from a Harlan hotel by national guardsmen in 1934 after the hotel was invaded by 30 or 40 armed deputy sheriffs in company pay, when the Governor of Kentucky was forced to call out troops.

3. Half a dozen witnesses told how on Feb. 9, 1935, a union hall at Cumberland, Ky., near the United States Steel mine at Lynch, was invaded by armed deputies and all 23 present were taken into custody, without charges and without warrants, and held in jail without bail. They said they were kept in jail two and a half days when all were released without charges save William M. Hall, who was fined $10 for "using abusive language" and "vocal assault."

4. John Y. Brown, union attorney, former Speaker of the House in Kentucky and ex-member of Congress, told of a conference with Harry Moses, general manager of the United States Steel captive mine at Lynch, March 5, 1937, at which Mr. Moses told him the company's attitude toward unions was "unchanged." Organizers who strayed on the side streets of the company-owned town of Lynch would be arrested as "trespassers," Mr. Moses warned. Workers, however, would be free to join unions of their own choosing.

France Honors Dr. Grady For Trade Treaty Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Henry F. Grady, dean of the college of commerce at the University of California, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, in recognition of his services in drawing up reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and France.

Presentation of the award was made here recently by Y. Meric de Bellefon, French Consu-General to San Francisco. Dr. Grady's services in connection with the trade treaty were rendered during the time he served on the Division of Trade Agreements of the State Department. He is now United States representative on the League of Nations Economic committee.

Record Ore Cargoes Moving Down Lakes

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Three ships whose bows had not plowed through water since 1929 steamed up the Great Lakes today—called back into service to help carry large quantities of ore awaiting shipment from the Superior region.

The George B. Leonard, William Nottingham and Wilbur Smith had been idle in dock for eight years. Shipping operators said other steamers are being commissioned to carry one of the greatest ore movements in the history of lake navigation.

Radio Net Spread for Fleeing Criminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—"Criminals won't have a chance to stop to eat now."

Officials made this declaration as state police begin to operate three newly established radio stations. The new units complete a statewide police radio network which officers claim will facilitate the catching of criminals "on the run."

Seven stations are operating in this one-way system by which messages are sent to motorcycle policemen or squad cars making it possible in five minutes to have every police officer in the State ready to obey a given order, it was said.

Dedication of the $300,000 police radio chain in Illinois by Gov. Henry Horner recently marked another step in the growth in the use of radio by state, county and municipal police departments. Latest reports from the Federal Communications Commission show 557 municipal and county police radio stations in operation. Of these, 257 are one-way broadcasting stations and 300 are two-way systems, it is reported in the current Police Chiefs' News Letter, published here by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Michigan in Lead

Illinois is following the lead of Michigan, which was the first to establish a state police radio system in 1930, in its preparation of maps of the State indicating all main highways and arteries with emphasis on intersections so police can see at a glance which road to take to intercept and apprehend criminals at the nearest intersection, it was explained.

There also is close co-operation between state radio stations and those in cities. The Chicago broadcasting station for the city which covers only operations within city limits works with the state station also located in Chicago. If Chicago police are seeking a man, who may have gone beyond the city limits, they telephone the state station which in turn broadcasts the information to all state broadcasting police centers.

An automobile was stolen in the city of Chicago recently. Chicago police could not locate it and notified the state stations which sent the message throughout the State. Soon the car, carrying four men, was located near Joliet, Ill., and held there by state police until Chicago police arrived. Thus there is a constant interplay and co-operation between state and city police officers, it was pointed out.

Calls on Increase

The number of calls coming from other states having similar radio hookups is increasing, it was said. Calls from New York and Pennsylvania, as well as neighboring states often describe a suspect, give information about where he was last seen, and to what point he was believed to be going.

At the close of 1936 there were 112 state police radio stations in 17 states licensed and operating, or in the course of construction, the news letter reports.

In South Carolina, Gov. Olin D. Johnston proposed a state-wide police radio system in his annual message to the Legisature. In Connecticut, Anthony Sutherland of the Connecticut State Police recommended a state police radio in his biennial report. In Virginia, Gov. George C. Peery has ordered a survey made as the basis for a statewide police radio and teletype system. Plans are being made in Minnesota to add five more stations to the state system of police radio under the state bureau of criminal apprehension. At present the station operates only one station, the news letter reports.

Experimental Stage

"While two-way radio is best adapted to the needs of small or medium-sized cities set off by themselves, its full potentialities have not yet been tested," the news letter states. "Boston, with 78 transmitter-equipped cars, is the first large city to install two-way radio on a large scale. Nassau County, New York, is experimenting with a two-way county radio system which will function with outlying receivers as in Boston.

"In 1934, the Bayonne (N. J.) police department installed and began operating a two-way police radio system. Transmitters were located in the patrol cars as well as at headquarters, and conversation could be carried on from car to car or between a car and headquarters. Since then many departments have followed suit."

1

Here's Babe Ruth as he broadcasts Wednesday and Friday evenings over Columbia Network, telling you how Sinclair is giving away every week, absolutely free, two . . .

2

. . . beautiful, 1937 streamlined Nash Ambassador Eight sedans. Other weekly prizes include . . .

. . . 20 RCA Victor auto radios equipped with RCA metal tubes, and 500 Spalding Official National League baseballs, "Babe Ruth autographed". Drive in to . . .

4

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'More Precious Than Rubies'—In Home or Business

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Develop Your 'Impersonality'

So Edith Barber, Home Economist, Advises All Women

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There have been many good cooks in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In fact many people think that is the heart of the American kitchen. A hundred years ago one Lancaster county woman bent over her biscuits and her cookies and her pies with the hope of feeding her family well and entirely unconscious that she was building a background of heritage which one of her descendants later would spread all over the pages of newspapers from New York to San Francisco.

For Edith Barber, an outstanding home economist in the business field, free-lances for a number of manufacturers and writes two columns a day, one for a New York newspaper and one for a syndicate, as an outgrowth of the family recipes which were handed down to her and which first drew her attention to cookery as a profession.

Not that Miss Barber when she went to Drexel visioned any such future for herself. There were then two fields open to the trained home economist. She could teach or she could be a dietitian. So Miss Barber taught.

But being a flexible person who moves with the times, or even a snatch ahead of the times, Miss Barber clutched at the opportunity which the United States Food Administration offered during the war. She began to give lectures under its auspices. Later in Syracuse, N. Y., she developed a home bureau which did excellent community service. And she is one of the 500 women who, subsequent to the war, have become valuable adjuncts to the business of making, packaging, promoting and advertising foods.

Now that she looks back over the whole procedure Miss Barber believes that the most valuable characteristic a woman in business can develop is impersonality. You state your ideas as clearly as you can, she says, knowing that other advice is being solicited as well, and if your opinions are passed over or completely discarded, well—you take it as an event of today, and tomorrow you start fresh.

Love of Adventure

But Miss Barber has another quality as well, which is important to the free-lance in any profession if she is to keep peace of mind in the ups and downs of getting and losing contracts. She has a great love of adventure. To her it is far more attractive to tackle something new which may or may not work out well than to luxuriate in any kind of economic security.

She decided early that to be her own boss instead of being tied down to hours was what she wanted, and so she began her free-lancing and has stuck to it in spite of chances at permanent work.

When she had finished studying for her master's degree at Columbia University she had a number of contracts which made the prospect for the next year a rosy one. And then one by one the jobs evaporated. Magazines combined or went out of business; a man for whom she was writing a series of lectures decided he preferred his facts to hers. Almost before she knew it Miss Barber had no employment at all, and yet she had the courage to refuse a chance at a definite job and go on with her free-lancing.

Miss Barber has proved that this is the right course for her. She does her writing, she is on the advisory staff for several firms, she teaches each year at Columbia, and she has done one book by herself and collaborated on another important textbook widely used in her field.

Today she can laugh as she recalls her family's advice to her when she started out. Why didn't she take a library course? That at least would be dignified. And one sister seriously asked her why she didn't stay at home and raise violets.

Violets might be an attractive occupation for some women, but not for one who has a tremendous interest in the business end of home economics, who is as thrilled at thinking up a new recipe as she would be over making $100,000, who loves her profession and considers that she is well suited for it.

Emphasizes Good Training

Miss Barber puts a great deal of emphasis on right training and the equipment for a job. She once took a course in art because she was interested in it, and today finds it of the greatest value as she selects linens and dishes and arranges photographs for magazine advertisements.

For years she has collected old books on the history of foods, and she has a valuable collection of copies of old masterpieces which show the kinds of foods which have been eaten through the centuries. And yet, much as she stresses the value of technical training, Miss Barber believes that educational snobbery is a very bad thing in which to indulge.

"I have never met a housewife who couldn't teach me something," she says, "and I am continually picking up from home women, ideas about the preparation of food and short cuts to getting meals in the least possible time."

Miss Barber has a reputation for seeing any of the younger women who want advice about her profession. But she never sees one who tries to approach her without going through the formality of asking for an appointment, and she has been known to turn away from her door one who called her Miss "Ethel" instead of Miss "Edith" Barber and who thought that she wrote about fashions instead of about cookery.

"People who don't make proper preparation for an interview could not profit very much from it," she says, and so again she emphasizes the value of equipment for everything, even for so small a thing as an interview.

Alice Chauncey, London

Preface to a Pleasant Voyage

So You Are Sailing!

And Friends May Say Bon Voyage With Gifts Like These

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There will be more people crossing the Atlantic this spring than there have been for years, and the problem of sailing gifts is certain to be well to the fore. Hitherto, large baskets of flowers or fruit, made up by the florists for the purpose, have been almost standard gifts, but if for a moment we look the "gift horse in the mouth," we will find, I think, that there are other presents, or shall we say ways of presenting gifts, which, while equally attractive, are less expensive and certainly more useful.

The majority of cabins are small and when filled with one's necessary belongings, there is rarely much room left for a huge basket of flowers, or perhaps even two! Admittedly, many of these floral compositions are beautiful, but generally the blooms last a woefully short time. Frequently the basket is sent down to the dining saloon, but where a table is shared by others—who may also have baskets—the attention is not always appreciated, and in the end, the pretty gift is probably carted down to the ship's hospital ward, which very likely is empty.

This, however, is not to say that flowers are unwelcome. Nothing adds to the fragrance of a cabin more than a bunch of sweetly scented lilies, roses or carnations. Unlike the made-up basket these flowers will last all the way across the Atlantic, and a cluster may even be fresh enough to be worn on landing.

Token of Your Thought

There is, however, another way of giving flowers, which above all others will give the voyager a sense of your constant thought. By arrangement with the chief steward a different posy will be delivered to your friend, with your compliments, each day of the journey, either at the breakfast table, or if preferred, at night when dressing for dinner. For variety a buttonhole of carnations might be delivered at breakfast one morning. The next night a spray of orchids or gardenias might be sent to the cabin at the dressing hour. In this way your friend will have fresh flowers to wear all the way across the Atlantic.

It is only necessary to go to a florist, select the flowers to be worn each day, and have them sent to the ship, care of the chief steward. With them you must enclose a letter, giving your name and the name of the passenger to whom the gifts are to be made. The name and full initials should be printed clearly, for there may be several people of the same name on the ship's list. Any other directions, such as time or manner of delivery should then be added, and you may be sure that your friend will enjoy your gifts, and appreciate your thoughtfulness to the full. Another point in favor of this method of giving, is that the flowers, having been kept in the ice room, will always be fresh on delivery.

Box of Mixed Goodies

Fruit, while always pleasant to have, is less useful as a gift than it used to be, for on the larger liners any amount of it can be had free for the asking. Of course, a box of mixed goodies, comprising such things as candied fruits, nuts, ginger, sweets, dates, figs, and so on, will always be enjoyed and if not all eaten on the voyage they will last for quite a long time.

A basket containing a package to be opened each day makes an amusing gift. The presents need only be trifles, but if some appropriate note or verse accompanies them, it will add largely to the fun.

Books, of course, always make welcome gifts, but when selecting them it should be remembered that ocean liners have excellent libraries, stocked with the latest in fiction, travel, and biography. Also if your friend is going to travel extensively when abroad, she may not wish to add to the weight of her luggage. It is difficult also to know which books our friends have read. Volumes dealing with the countries to be visited, however, cannot fail to be useful.

Camera, Rug, or Cushion

Cameras make ideal gifts for those of either sex whether at home or traveling abroad. Quite efficient cameras can be bought for as little as 20s. or $5, and the cost of films is negligible. If intending to present a more expensive camera, it is well to ascertain first whether the family already has one.

Among the more important gifts we may number a traveling rug or cushion. Rugs can be obtained which close up into a bag with a zipper fastening. These are particularly cosy for use at sea, as once they are zipped up, not even the most persistent draught can find its way in. The cushion should be of the deflating variety, so that when not in use it can be packed flat. These gifts will be appreciated later when motoring.

Beyond these, there are handbags with large pockets for passports, and for travelers who are going to England for the coronation a pair of light field or opera glasses would be invaluable. Perhaps, too, a folding umbrella would be found useful. These may be bought in gay colors to serve also as parasols.

The selection of presents to give sailing friends is legion, yet the most appreciated will not necessarily be the most expensive, but rather the one which best suits the taste or need of the recipient.

ALICE CHAUNCEY

Through the Editor's Window

Not Entirely About Children, Either

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The theory that cruelty is "innate" in children, that children are rarely gentle by nature, that they do not know the meaning of life and under impulse of rage or fear may destroy it—all this being part of a published comment by Dr. Ira S. Wile upon a recent murder of a four-year-old by a five-year-old—is worth our searching scrutiny. Dr. Wile says, "A juvenile crime such as that shocks those who think childhood is always sweet and gentle."

There is a lot of emotional sentimentality expressed by some adults over children; but there are better ways of loving them. Many of us, alas, with Dr. Wile, have seen children "bite, scratch, kick, hit and throw things to get their way," and also "pull the tails of animals," if not the other and worse things he has listed. For that matter, we have seen adults, too, at the behest of other adults, setting out in the name of war, to kill their fellowmen, and we have seen them on the highway jeopardizing the safety of others without a qualm. Of children Dr. Wile says, "They have not lived long enough to acquire a veneer of socially controlled behavior." Sentimentality is not the thing that faces and heals such displays of wholly human action; but because cruelty is not "innate" there is intelligent work for us to do that will heal. With the omission of the word "innate," then, we feel that Dr. Wile is justified in his statements, so far as they go. However the point is, they do not go far enough. There is something yet to be said, and that something is to us the essential thing.

* * *

Children (people, indeed!) usually have to be taught to live with other human beings. But we are convinced that this is not because they are innately cruel. Anyone working with a very little child who has not been warped and perverted by baffling, spasmodic, or unkind treatment, will bear out the conviction of countless teachers, parents and club workers that children respond deeply and naturally to ideas that are good and right. Indeed, modern education has proved again and again that the stronger tendencies in the child are the co-operative, loving, and honorable ones, and that if these are not active, there is some outside influence that is the dark cause. Removing the wrong influence, allaying one's every effort with right action, has with very few exceptions enabled the child to reveal to greater or less degree his natural, wholesome self. Nothing innate about cruelty, if this can so surely be counted on.

A very little child grabs for the tail of a cat—a most logical handle! In doing this the child is not being cruel, for he is unaware, until taught, that this method is not acceptable to the cat. He likes the cat. His motives are eagerness, delight—both right ones. He may hug kitty too tightly, but his motives are joy and affection. Gentleness is a social trait. Its root-meaning is the word for tribe or clan. A child may be "rarely gentle by nature" as Dr. Wile says, especially if he is of a vigorous, impetuous makeup. But a little child naturally loves; and it is for us who know more about living with tribes and clans, to teach him to express in this love a thought for others, and be gentle toward them.

* * *

A case for or against any unthinking cruelty or deliberate unkindness expressed by a child is never complete, for never have we the complete record of the little selfishnesses, injustices, naggings, unkindnesses he may have had to meet without adequate training to meet them. Lacking the help of a "socially controlled behavior," his reactions are likely to be self-assertiveness, resentment, fear, rage, even deliberate desire to torture. But these are by-products of thoroughly human tendencies, and not "innate."

* * *

It is not our work, then, in facing such a juvenile crime as that which called forth Dr. Wile's statement,—or any other juvenile wrong action—to make a more consistent effort to help children (and one another) to have dominion over these suggestions of resentment and reprisal?

* * *

"Young children do not realize the existence of moral standards and ideals. They have little of that understanding of right and wrong which underlies a sense of responsibility." While we may agree with the Doctor on this, we do not accept what is implied by it. A recognition of the existence of standards is, we feel, a cultivated sense. Children may not realize the existence of standards; but they are quick to respond to fairness, kindness, sincerity, truth; and they are quicker than most adults to see and turn away from sham and hypocrisy. The sense of responsibility, which is based upon the very moral qualities they so readily respond to, is again a social or tribal sense, and therefore for us to help them build into their consciousness.

"The wonder is that more children do not suffer from the innate cruelty of their unthinking playmates," is Dr. Wile's conclusion. Considering the way the baser thoughts and actions of humans run riot—from governments down—we find that this statement, too, while an understandable one, does not go far enough. If there is any wonder, we submit that it lies in the glorious way that in spite of a human urge to give way to wrongs and discouragements, people down the years persist in allying themselves with constructive ideas, with causes that promise good, with kindness and generosity and honor and truth. Again and again they pick up their broken lances, mend them, and go forward. Again and again, too, the older generation seeks to help the younger, and men and women express courage and self-immolation in order that their children may have better opportunities and a richer hope.

Here then is truly a wonder, and in the face of it we cannot accept any premise that cruelty is "innate." On the contrary, we find adequate reason to believe it powerless in the active presence of genuine love.

[Dr. Wile's comment was published in the New York Herald Tribune magazine section.—Editor.]

Turning Belts Inside Out

When making belts that must be sewed up on the wrong side, and then turned, I have found a way which I consider much easier than the one I formerly used. Now I put a heavy string, longer than the belt, on the right side, and sew the string onto one end of the belt. Then when the belt is sewed, I pull the string through.

(Mrs.) N. P. H., Idaho

Ways With Sweet Potatoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweet Potatoes in Honey

Peel
6 sweet potatoes, cut them in ¼ inch slices, lengthwise. Boil them fifteen minutes. Drain and remove to warm casserole. Add
1 small jar of honey, juice of
1 orange
Salt. Finish by baking in the oven.

With Pineapple and Marshmallow

Mix thoroughly the following ingredients:
2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
1 cup milk
½ cup pineapple juice
1 cup diced pineapple
2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon cinnamon. Beat until light and fluffy. Use more milk or fruit juice, if needed. Place in buttered casserole and bake until heated through. Remove from oven and cover the top with
Marshmallows. Return to oven to brown. Serve with poultry or roast. Also a nice dessert.

Orange Sweet Potatoes

Cook
5 sweet potatoes in boiling salted water until tender. Peel and slice. Cover bottom of greased casserole with layer of potatoes, and repeat until dish is full. Pour juice and pulp of
2 oranges over the potatoes. Sprinkle top with
¼ cup fine buttered bread crumbs, mixed with
1 tablespoon sugar. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until thoroughly heated and until potatoes have absorbed juice. Serves six.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is amusing how we require public figures to come up to our expectations. If they are associated with some feature of dress, disappointment is felt when they vary from our conception. Caricaturists fix notables in the popular thought by portraying them in one special guise. Some individuals, statesmen for example, play up to the part assigned to them in costume or accessories. Sir Austen Chamberlain was known by monocle, polished topper, and formal attire. Mr. Baldwin is visualized in rather shapeless sack suit and derby hat. It comes as a surprise to meet the Prime Minister in morning clothes and a gray top hat while Sir Austen looked unfamiliar in gray flannel.

* * *

Foreign Office Hat

Mr. Anthony Eden is known by his hat: the so-called Foreign Office hat—a black homburg. Recently I saw him on three occasions; the first after he had met a foreign representative at Victoria Station—in a silk hat; the second as he returned from holiday in an informal, snap-brim soft hat. In neither case did he appear so attractive as in the hat linked with his post. He filled the bill later in discreet but distinguished make-up: a dark gray, fly-fronted overcoat, with flaps on lower pockets, a notch or step between collar and lapel, white double collar and demure tie; the becoming homburg tilted over left eyebrow. Umbrella and gloves carried in left hand, a newspaper under left arm.

* * *

On Wearing Clothes With an Air

It is necessary to wear clothes with an air, to get the best out of them. Army men carry their suits well and actors usually possess the knack also. On some folk clothes seem wooden, on others they are full of individuality and animation. I passed Harry Welchman, who takes his old part of Villon in the revival of "The Vagabond King," in Soho the other day. He strode along with a lilt in an easy-fitting overcoat of golden-brown cloth, the fullness held at sides by a strap or tab. Suit of a different shade of brown, and black soft felt hat with wide brim. Several times I have noticed Robert Donat in tan Harris tweed suit such as he wore in the film "Thirty-nine Steps," and once in a corduroy sports-jacket.

* * *

Brown Shoes With a Blue Suit?

The Lord Mayor of a northern city decries the tendency among young men to don woolies for shops and offices. This is a timely protest. Pullovers or jumpers look well on golf courses or in the country, but are inappropriate and unbecoming with a well-cut town suit. An otherwise attractive outfit can be spoiled by some detail or accessory clashing. A snap-brim hat with city attire or a formal hat with tweeds for the country is unsuitable. Sometimes the wrong shirt or collar jars the observer. The question is often asked, "Is it correct to associate brown shoes with a blue suit?" It should never be done if the hat is a black derby or homburg. If the shoes are of mahogany shade and the hat an informal brown soft felt, the conjunction is good and correct.

* * *

Something New Under the Sun

A few fresh styles may be noted. There is a new buttonless sleeping suit on the market. Attached to bottom of right rever and left side of jacket are strips of the material, which tie together. By this means the jacket can fit loosely or closely and yet remain trim. Trousers are girdled. . . . Undergraduates at Oxford are wearing plain-colored waistcoats, blue, green or red, with large fine white check. . . . A new sports shirt has been introduced. The body is of knitted wool and gives freedom, comfort and protection; the woven collar and cuffs match body of shirt exactly and do not lose their shape. . . . One house is showing sports shirts and socks to match in dark blue and dark red with white overchecks . . . Gray flannels appear on this year's pattern-bunches with dark blue stripes.

An article on men's clothes, direct from London, is published on this page the third Wednesday of each month.

Curtain Hints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellsville, Kan.

Nothing adds so much charm to a room as attractive window curtains. I would like to tell of a few helps I have discovered during years of housekeeping. In the first place, I try to keep on hand two sets of curtains for each window in my home. Then one set always is ready to be put up as soon as the others are taken down, and when house-cleaning there is no delay caused by having to stop to launder curtains. Or fresh curtains are ready to put up at any time, if unexpected company is arriving and you want your house to look bright and clean. And it costs no more in the long run than it does to buy only one set.

Then I have found that by putting hems of the same width on top and bottom and sides of the curtains, and buying goods with no up and down design, so that the curtains can be reversed or hung with the bottom part up, they can be used for nearly twice as long a time, for the sun and wind wear out the exposed part of a curtain much faster than the unexposed part.

I like straight curtains hung on a rod, so they can be pushed back or drawn over the window as one pleases. They let in more sun and air, and are more artistic.

M. F. C.

The Patchwork Quilt

She mingles blue, and mauve, and green,
Purple and orange, white and red,
And all the colors in between,
To patch a cover for her bed;
Oblong, triangle, star and square,
Oval and round, she makes them fit
Into a wondrous medley there,
Color by color, bit by bit.

Over her knees it softly flows,
And round her feet, a bright cascade;
While in her hands it grows and grows
Until at last the quilt is made
And then across the bed it lies,
A thing of softly glowing bloom,
As if a rainbow from the skies
Had fallen in her little room.

Elizabeth Fleming.

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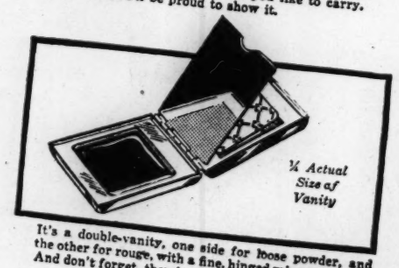
This exquisite "Van Style" Vanity is 2¼ inches long by 1¾ inches wide—just the size you like to carry. It's so smart you'll be proud to show it.



¼ Actual Size of Vanity

It's a double-vanity, one side for loose powder, and the other for rouge, with a fine, hinged mirror between. And don't forget, there's rouge already in your vanity.

This offer Made Solely to Induce You to Try BAB-O, Science's Grease-Dissolving Cleaner. We Want You to See for Yourself How BAB-O Lessens the Time and Labor Involved in Cleaning

THIS smart Double Vanity, equipped with a neutral shade of rouge, is yours at a fraction of its normal cost just to introduce to you BAB-O for your Spring Housecleaning this year.

For BAB-O is a new-day cleaner that does most of your hardest work for you. The idea is this. Old-fashioned cleansers were made to remove surface dust.

But today your main problem is grease. Dirt and stains cling to grease. The old-fashioned cleansers will remove grease, if you scour and scrub it away. But that takes time and back-breaking work.

BAB-O *dissolves grease* in a few seconds. With the grease gone, the dirt and stains *wipe* off easily. That is why millions of women are changing to BAB-O once they try it.

How To Get Your Vanity

So to induce you to test BAB-O in your own home, we are making this generous offer of a lovely and costly Double Vanity for only 25¢ when you buy BAB-O.

To get your Vanity, just do this. Buy one can of BAB-O today. Then send the label with your name and address, together with 25¢, to B. T. Babbitt, Inc., Dept. NX, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Your Vanity will be sent you promptly, postage paid.

This offer is limited, so send at once. Then try BAB-O on your hardest household cleaning tasks and note how easily and quickly it brightens pots, pans, bathtubs, wash basins, enameled woodwork and refrigerators. You'll use BAB-O always, once you try it. So act today.

BAB-O
The Grease-Dissolving Cleaner

TEAR THIS OUT SO YOU WON'T FORGET

This is to remind you to buy one can of BAB-O at your grocer's today. Then send the label with your name and address, together with 25¢ to B. T. Babbitt, Inc., Dept. NX, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Your lovely Double Vanity will be sent you promptly, postage paid. Send today. This offer is limited.

Your Grocer is Offering Special Values in His
STORE WIDE SPRING HOUSECLEANING SALE
Get What You Need From Him Today

HAIR NETS
Two Dozens for $1 Postpaid
Single or Double Mesh. Bobbed or Long Hair Cap or Fringe. Real human hair. Guaranteed perfect. All regular shades. Agents wanted. WHITE, GRAY or LAVENDER—one doz. $1.00
HARRY L. COE 927 Century Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

"Forever Young"
Cosmetics for Beauty. A Pure Cleansing Cream for Cleansing, Nourishing and Refining the Pores, to give that well-groomed appearance. 4 oz. Jar $1.00 prepaid. (Duty extra.)
HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY LABORATORIES
1566 N. Western Ave., Hollywood, Calif
HE 8833.

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. (Grey, White or Lavender, 15 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 East 17th St., New York City
Phone AL. 4-1689
Postpaid 13th Year
Agents Wanted in the Monitor

HONEY SKIN FOOD—BEE LINE TO BEAUTY
HONEY SKIN FOOD—Nourishes, refines. Beautifying; night cream $1.50
LIQUID BEAUTY—Day and evening use; freshens, beautifies, powder base. For men after shaving $1.50
AGENTS WANTED
JENNE D'OR 545 Fifth Ave. Suite M, New York

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
Gray, White or Lavender, 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted
MIRA HAIR NET CO.
1265 Broadway, New York City

LASTING, LOVELY
Underthings
BY MUNSINGWEAR

MUNSINGWEAR offers these attractive new underthings for the careful purse that still insists on quality. Panties . . . briefs . . . bloomers . . . bandeaux . . . slips . . . lounging and sleeping garments . . . fashioned of the finest fabrics, smartly designed, carefully cut, beautifully made. Ask too for the new "Foundettes" (girdles and full-foundations that slenderize yet give figure freedom). Also Munsingwear's "Smart-Side-Out" hosiery for that "slim-limb" look. At a quality store near you.

MUNSINGWEAR, Minneapolis

MUNSING Wear

Albania's Orthodox Church Heads Back to Constantinople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—The Orthodox Christians of Albania are taking steps to secure spiritual recognition from the Patriarch at Constantinople, who is looked upon as the spiritual head of all Oriental churches.

Of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of Albania approximately five eighths are Moslems, one eighth Roman Catholics, and the remainder adherents of the Eastern Orthodox church. These latter, in Albania's fight for independence passed through the same stage of development as all other Balkan Christians.

At one time the Greek clergy dominated the whole Balkan Peninsula and all churches here were under the control of the Constantinople Patriarch. He was a sort of eastern Pope. But this ecclesiastical domination by the Greeks fostered Greek political hegemony also. The clergy pretended that all people served by Greek churches were Greeks. Roumanians and Bulgarians rebelled against the political authority of the Patriarch, as did also the Greeks in the liberated Greek kingdom.

Constantinople Loses Out

These struggles opened chasms between the church at Constantinople and the national churches of Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, and even Greece, all of which categorically rejected the political claims of the Patriarch. Constantinople lost all authority over the organization of the Balkan churches. The Holy Synods in Bucharest, Sofia, Athens, and Belgrade are absolutely independent.

The chasm between Constantinople and the national churches was eventually bridged over in all cases except that of Bulgaria. That church is still excluded from the Orthodox Communion in theory. It is an Exarchate. In practice, however, Bulgarians are now received into the fellowship of other Eastern Christians. Bulgarian clergy are welcome guests at general conferences.

Finally, Albania, which last awoke, found itself faced by the problems the others had already solved. The Christians in the southern part of this country were all claimed as Greeks by the Greek clergy. The churches were considered Greek institutions. Masses were sung in the Greek language.

Albanian Revolt

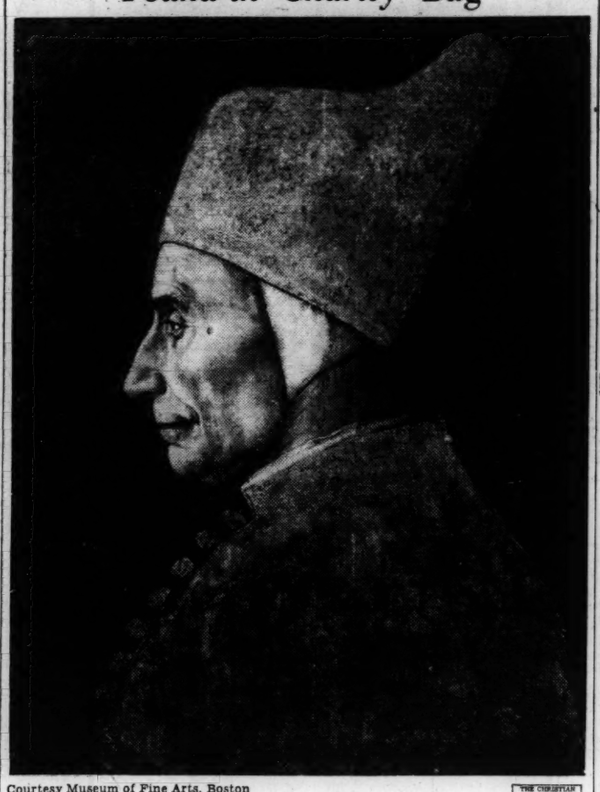
This naturally gave grounds to Greek political claims, which the Albanian patriots resented. They revolted, just as the Bulgarian patriots had done more than half a century earlier, siezed the Greek churches, expelled the Greek clergy, introduced their own liturgy and formed their own Holy Synod, by which the inevitable break with Constantinople was precipitated.

At first both sides were militant and uncompromising, but the decade and a half that has followed since then has brought reasonableness and a desire for conciliation. The Albanian Christians would like to feel themselves back in the fold and the Tirana Government would be pleased to re-establish good relations with Constantinople.

So the rather provisional or at least improved Holy Synod that had led the revolt, was dismissed and another one, more acceptable to the Patriarch, was appointed. After that three new bishops went to Constantinople and steps were taken to restore the 250,000 Orthodox Albanian Christians to the spiritual communion of the ancient church.

From the side of King Zog's Government no political concessions were required. The Albanian Holy Synod is still completely independent and has full authority to appoint the Albanian clergy just as the Synods of the other national churches.

Found in 'Charity' Bag



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Portrait of a Doge

Rare Painting Attributed by Experts to Gentile Bellini (1429-1507)

Rare Bellini Painting Discovered in 'Trash'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, April 21 — Mystery shrouded the purchase last month of the Venetian doge portrait added to the painting collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Its authenticity as a fifteenth century work, attributed to Gentile Bellini, had been established, "but," asked the critics and the press, "where was it discovered in Boston? How did it come into the possession of the museum?"

The story was told yesterday morning by Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the museum.

A Morgan Memorial bag produced this treasure.

Nearly every household in Boston and its suburbs has a Morgan Memorial "Goodwill" bag, a capacious sack provided by that famous charity institution for the receipt of worn-out shoes, cast-off garments, discarded utensils, curtains, fragments of carpet, bric-a-brac and any other object for which the family no longer has a use. Through this relief bag system the Morgan Memorial gives employment to hundreds of needy persons who repair the articles collected, cut old clothes into iron holders or rag rugs, salvage rags for paper mills, and so forth, thus providing temporary assistance to destitute persons whose particular needs do not appear to qualify them for more general dispensation of charity.

In November of last year a representative of the Morgan Memorial arrived at the museum, as he does every so often, with the usual amount of junk for examination. Among an assortment of valueless pictures and other objects, James S. Plaut of the museum staff immediately recognized the school and period of the recently purchased painting. His pulse gave a leap. He called for Charles C. Cunningham, assistant curator of the department of paintings. Both were of the same opinion. The picture was taken to the Fogg Museum, X-rayed and examined by experts there, who confirmed the opinion held by Mr Plaut and Mr. Cunningham.

After informing the Morgan Memorial of the character of the picture, which, if sold to a dealer without previous examination, might have netted the institution a modest $40 or $50, the museum made an offer, and a price was agreed upon which seemed fair to both the Memorial and the museum trustees. Not knowing the provenance of the painting, neither the Morgan Memorial nor the museum could get in touch with the person who had put it in the donation bag.

When, however, the reproduction of the painting appeared in the newspapers the donor got in touch with the museum, and by minutely describing the frame in which it had been given away, established previous ownership. Fortunately, the donor to the Morgan Memorial is also a friend and subscriber of the museum and is delighted to have the picture hanging there as well as to have the memorial organization benefit by the sale. Behind the hideous old frame which had been found on the portrait, in the memorial bag says Dr. Edgell, it is not surprising that the owner failed to recognize a work of value.

Latvia Supports Expanding Field Of Co-operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Important changes in Latvia's domestic and foreign trade are foreshadowed by two recent moves of the Latvian Government.

The outstanding action of the Government is considered to be the formation of a Central Union of Co-operatives, which will embrace all existing co-operative unions. This means that the new Central Union, which will be run under the title of "Turība" (Prosperity), will control all business transacted by the co-operatives and, more important still, is likely to control trade in all products used by the farming population of Latvia.

Capital of $1,400,000

The decree, according to which the Central Union of Co-operatives has been established, provides that this new organization will supply Latvian co-operatives with all merchandise, machinery, tools, food products and miscellaneous ware handled by the co-operatives and that it will also engage in export, import, production and trade in agricultural machinery and artificial fertilizers.

The articles of incorporation of the "Turība" permit this organization virtually to trade in everything, but it cannot be ascertained at the present time to what extent the "Turība" will make use of its privileges. The authorized capital is $1,400,000, which exceeds the capital of all previous organizations of that kind in Latvia.

In commenting upon the establishment of the "Turība," Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, President of Latvia, said that the Government is being led by the motive of improving the welfare of the people, inasmuch as in trade and industry the Letts, forming three quarters of the population, are not benefiting in sufficient measure, economic life being largely controlled by the non-Lettish population of Latvia.

It is essential, the President stressed, to achieve a more just distribution of activities, and he added that the establishment of an organization like the "Turība" is essential in regulating market prices.

Hide and Wool Monopoly

The second move of the Government consists in the establishment of the hide and wool monopoly, among the sponsors of which are the Chamber of Agriculture and the state-owned Latvian Credit Bank. This company is to have the exclusive right of buying, selling, exporting and importing hides, skins, furs and wool.

Ten per cent of the value of the turnover of the Hide and Wool Central is to be held by the company and transferred to the Chamber of Agriculture for the promotion of cattle breeding. J. Birznieks, Minister of Agriculture, said 'n this connection that approximately $150,000 will be thus realized from the purchase of raw hides in Latvia. No other company is to be permitted to deal with the purchase of these products in Latvia.

Forests Owned by State

Last year's export of hides and skins to the United States totaled in value $110,000.

This decree links two more important lines of Latvian foreign trade to the system of monopolies, since the greater part of Latvian leading exports such as flax, butter, bacon, grain, seeds are all monopolized.

In lumber, Latvia's most important export article, no exact monopoly exists, but the timber exporters, who are mostly private merchants, have to purchase the timber at public auctions from the Government, as about 90 per cent of all forests in Latvia are owned by the state.

State Joins Churches in Aid Of South Australian Natives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Government authorities are co-operating with church leaders in preparing a comprehensive scheme for aboriginal mission work. It is expected that this unified undertaking will result in the greatest anthropological, cultural industrial advance yet made for the benefit of South Australia's natives.

An offer of a year's service to found the mission has been accepted from the Rev. J. R. B. Love, who is a missionary and anthropologist of reputation, and is now stationed in the northwest of Western Australia. E. E. Kramer, who has spent 20 years in Central Australia, has offered to pilot the Rev. Mr. Love in the extensive travels that will be necessary before the mission is established.

A South Australian committee has been formed, representing leading churches, to be responsible for the maintenance of the mission. The committee was completed following a visit of the convener of the federal mission board of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. H. C. Matthew. Other churches have joined with the Presbyterians in the movement.

The program in the northern area will embrace full-blooded aborigines, detribalized natives and half-castes, and care will be taken not to upset the customs of the full-blooded tribes. Industrial measures for the benefit of the other sections are being planned.

It is pointed out that there is a resemblance between the fundamentals of the South Australian mission scheme and those outlined by the Minister of the Interior, Thomas Paterson, toward the end of last year as a new Commonwealth policy for aboriginal control. Mr. Paterson's scheme provided that myalls—those beyond the sphere of civilized control—should remain in reserves, but that detribalized types, such as found near towns, should be trained in various avenues of employment.

Whalen Asserts Fair Is His Job And 'No Detours'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—With the New York City Democratic organization striving to legislate Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia "from having his name spread all over the voting machines as a result of independent movements," in the mayoralty election this fall, its own candidate continued veiled today and at least one prominent possibility apparently had removed himself from consideration.

This was Grover A. Whalen, president of the managing corporation of the New York World's Fair, and who has had considerable grooming for top place on the city ticket, but is on record today with a pledge not to be "detoured" from his world's fair job.

While a "draft" movement has been known before now to swerve men from such singleness of purpose, Mr. Whalen's statement, made in the course of a dinner given by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Astor last night, was seen by students of the 1937 political horoscope here as an explicit disavowal that he would seek to enter the mayoral race.

Mr. Whalen drew a picture of himself as an exceedingly busy man, far too occupied, indeed, to have time for anything save the work of "trying to clear the million and one things that must be done in order to be fully prepared for the gala opening of the fair on April 30, 1939."

"During the next three years, I expect to devote all of my available time, outside of my business obligations, to the fair," he said. "I do not expect my interests to be detoured by other activities or my energy to be dissipated on other projects."

Meanwhile, aside from moving energetically in Albany to curb the independent voters of the city from too wide an advertisement of the LaGuardia name on the mayoral ballot, the local Democracy is chiefly preoccupied with the leadership question of Tammany Hall.

Mead Corp. Net Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mead Corporation, manufacturers of paper and chemicals, reported for 1936 net earnings of $955,020, equal to $1.22 a share on the common stock, against $501,607 or 51 cents in 1935. The company has plants and mills in key cities in the Midwest and East.

'Cowl Light' Driving Called Road Hazard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—Motorists who drive with only their cowl lamps lighted, with the intention of saving approaching drivers from the discomfort of glaring headlights, would do better to stop at a garage and have their headlights adjusted properly—and then use them, Edward P. Curran, safety director of the Keystone Automobile Club, stated in a message to club members.

"With the intention of keeping glare from the eyes of other motorists," Mr. Curran declared, "many drivers are operating their cars with only the cowl lamps lighted. We wish to emphasize that this practice is hazardous, especially in city and town driving, where intersections are crossed every few seconds.

"The beams of headlights shooting across intersections upon the approach of vehicles are a positive safeguard. No motorist who has regard for his own or others' safety should depend on the cowl lamps, even though he feels there is sufficient street illumination to make driving safe."

N. C. Plans to Buy 800 School Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina, the first state in the Union to assume responsibility for its entire public school system, relieving the counties of all tax burdens for public education, transports more than 300,000 children to and from consolidated schools, daily, leading all other states in this respect. It will at once purchase 800 new buses.

For this purpose, the General Assembly, recently adjourned, made available an immediate appropriation of $600,000. Ordinarily, money appropriatd by a legislature becomes available the following July 1. Many of the buses now in use have been adjudged probably unsafe.

Miss Earhart Studies Hop

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 21 (AP)—Mid-May will see Amelia Earhart start her second attempt to fly around the world, if present plans are realized. The woman flier leaving here yesterday by airliner, announced she would discuss finances for the project with her husband, George Palmer Putnam, in New York.

Plan to 'Seize U. S. Power'

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri asserted today there was "an apparent effort by certain administrative officials" to become the "masters" of the Federal Government.

Speaking on President Roosevelt's court program, at the American Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting, Senator Clark said the effort was a development "only less ominous in its implications than the main proposal to pack the Supreme Court."

"Only night before last," Senator Clark asserted, "Mr. Robert Fechner (director of the Civilian Conservation Corps) . . . joined several other of the chief government spenders and handlers of relief activities in demanding the adoption of the program for packing the Supreme Court.

"It seems to me that this obvious attempt to organize millions of honest and patriotic American citizens on relief or holding emergency jobs under fear of losing their jobs or relief through official favor, into an effort to dragoon an unwilling Congress into enacting fundamental changes in our form of government, is a dangerous development in our political history."

Adoption of the President's program, Senator Clark said, "would mean the end of an independent judiciary in this country as we have always known it."

"In my judgment," said he, "it would be better to have no judicial branch of the Government at all than to have a pitiful shadow of one, subservient to either the Executive or the Congress or both of them combined."

Jerome D. Barnum, president of the association, declared that "the problems that faced newspapers in 1887 are in the main still before us as we gather at this golden anniversary.

"The provison for the freedom of the press was not written into the Constitution for the benefit of the newspaper publishers as a class," he said. 'It was written into the Constitution for the benefit of the American people. Publishers are merely trustees of the right of the people to have a press free from restraint from whatever hostile government source that restraint may come."

The publishers were told by Harold L. Cross, professor of journalism law at Columbia University, that they need "additional strategy in the struggle for preservation of freedom of the press." He said that to date it "has been manfully and successfully carried on."

The professor suggested that the newspaper business needs an institution—a research foundation—which the publishers should not themselves create or control. Such a foundation, he added, should not be used to form public opinion or to advance a cause, but to make findings of fact on problems before the public.

Virginia Clubwomen In Billboards Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia clubwomen are bent on ending roadside advertising on an unrestricted scale.

Guests of the Associated Clubs for Roadside Development, who included several members of the state Legislature, were told recently by Mrs. George Sloane of Warrenton, Va., chairman, that the association represents "40,000 women with votes." The Federated Women's Clubs, Federation of Garden Clubs, Garden Club of Virginia, Home Demonstration Clubs and Virginia Council for Roadside Beautification are all in the anti-billboard fight.

The men were asked to form an advisory board to assist the movement.

Maj. Charles J. Calrow, consultant for the Virginia State Planning Board, which is tabulating results of a billboard survey by the Virginia women, reported one sign for every 20 seconds of motoring at 40 miles an hour on the state's primary highways. He estimated the total number of road signs at over 28,000, of which local community advertisers account for 21 per cent; nonalcoholic beverages, 11 per cent; beer and ale, 4 per cent. Gasoline and oil, cigarettes and foods have 5550 signs, it was estimated.

Cock Fight Promoters Fined

MILFORD, Mass., April 21 (AP)—As an aftermath of a wholesale roundup of spectators at a cock fight a week ago, three Milford men each paid $50 fines i ndistrict court today. Michael Defasio was charged with possessing the birds, and Anthony Ferrucci and George Kearnan were convicted of promoting the exhibition.

Jane Cowl Stops Play; Chides Noisy Stage Hands

DAYTON, Ohio, April 21 (AP)—Jane Cowl inserted a few pointed lines in the play "First Lady" because theater stage hands were in a hurry. The star halted in the third act last night, turned directly to the audience and said:

"I'm sorry to interrupt but too much noise is being made back stage for me to continue."

She disappeared into the wings, returned a moment later and went on with the play after asking Carrie Reynolds, a fellow player, "Now, where were we." Theater men said stage assistants probably annoyed Miss Cowl as they hastened packing of scenery for departure of the road show early today.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg—Sundays, 10 a. m., WHP, 1430kc.

To Visit Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 21—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre will represent the Federal Government at the centenary celebrations of Mount Holyoke College on May 7 and 8, it was announced this morning by Mary E. Woolley, president of the college.

Movie Terms Baffle Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21—Movie terminology is "over the head" of the appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court, according to an admission by Justice Irving Lehman. The courts are willing, however, to apply definitions which litigants accept, even though these definitions are unknown to lexicographers, but when they fall out among themselves, disagreeing on definitions, they must furnish the court with the kind of dictionaries they use, Justice Lehman ruled in the case of the Fox Corporation versus Springer and Cocalis, Springer Cocalis Circuit, Inc., and Trio Consolidated Corporation, yesterday.

The Fox concern had brought an action for damages against the defendants on a contract for the rental of motion pictures. The suit hinged on the question of "overage"—whether it should be paid on a group of pictures or on an individual film.

"The parties who have made the contract presumably understood the meaning of the words they use," Justice Lehman said. "In this clause, and, indeed, throughout the contract, in both its typewritten and its printed clauses, words were used which may be understood by those engaged in the business or art of motion picture production, distribution and exhibition, but which convey no meaning to those who are not initiated into the mysteries of the craft."

Justice Lehman held the courts were without guide in arriving at the construction of words where there was disagreement between the parties as to the meaning they were intended to convey. While the disputants might use their own dictionaries, when they asked the uninitiated to construe their contracts, they must bring with them dictionaries they have used.

"They have not done so in this case," he added. "The parties have used language understood, we must assume, by those cognizant of the special or technical meaning of words used in the profession or art of the parties. In that language we are illiterate."

Justice Lehman reserved judgment.

Job-Hunting School Aids Seniors at Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 21 (AP)—Ohio State University seniors who hope to find jobs in June put finishing touches today on their self-selling technique. They heard lectures on "How to Get Along With People" and "Initial Conduct on the Job" as the final stages of a course which the Council of Fraternity Presidents said was intended to remedy a deficiency in their preparation for making a living.

"The job hunting school is a necessity," said Robert A. Nihousen of Cuyahoga Falls, chairman of the committee in charge. "Students are offered almost everything in the way of education except the correct procedure to follow in getting a job." Faculty members and Columbus business men assisted in a three-day program of instruction on how to write letters of application, and impress prospective employers.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Ile de France	Apr. 24	Plymouth	Apr. 30 Apr. 23, 8:00 pm	Apr. 24, 7:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	Apr. 24	Gibraltar	Apr. 30 Apr. 23, 8:00 pm	Apr. 24, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Gen. Pershing	Portland	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	May 1	Apr. 26, 4:00 pm	Apr. 26, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	May 10	May 5, 4:00 pm	May 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

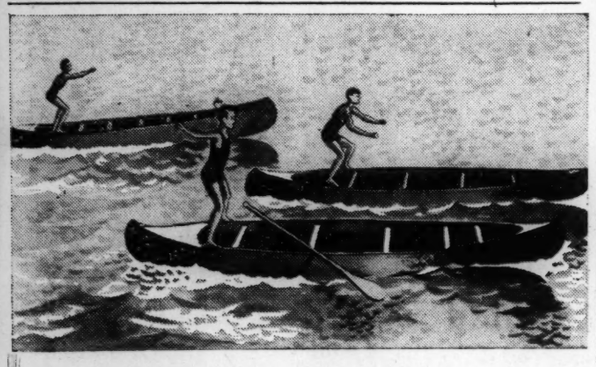
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Apr. 29	Apr. 24, 4:00 pm	Apr. 24, 7:30 pm
Malolo	San Francisco	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.



Summer Camps

—that are well equipped, well managed, and that maintain standards appreciated by Monitor readers . . .

are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

—Mondays on the Children's Page
—Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

STUDENTS

Waldorf takes considerable pride in the thousands of students we serve each day of the school year. These fine boys and girls, as they rush in three times a day, brighten our working hours. We enjoy their enthusiasms and happy faces.

In fact it is quite a compliment, we feel, to merit their patronage . . . year after year.

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Near Commonwealth Avenue
Open 7:30 A. M.—8 P. M.
TABLE and COUNTER SERVICE
Luncheon Specials, 35c
Dinner Specials, 50c to 1.00
Also A LA CARTE

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢ KUM-UP-TU SECOND FLOOR 248 MASS. AVE. near Publishing House

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE, BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
DINNERS 85c - $1.25
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

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714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons, Special Parties.
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Closed Mondays
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Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
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Famous Planked Steak Served Daily for 2 persons $1.50
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The Nantucket
Homelike cooking in a pleasant atmosphere.
Weekday Dinner . . . 50c and 75c
Luncheons . . . 35c and 50c
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Open Sundays, 12 to 2:30 P. M.
55 FALMOUTH STREET
Near The Christian Science Pub. Society

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Music During Dinner
Tel. CIRcle 8017
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

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Hang Up Fiddle an' th' Bow, Take Up Shovel an' th' Hoe

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21 (AP)—There is little banjo strumming and few voices seeking harmony in southern rural Negro quarters these night because, Sam, Willie, George and Rastus went to bed early—cotton planting got them.

Soon after dawn the ever faithful mule will be harnessed and in the field again drawing a walking plow, listing the rows and preparing the heavily fertilized seed bed or pulling the single row cotton planter.

And on through the day until dusk, man and mule labor to get into the soil the seed which will bring forth the fluffy bolls of cotton, the South's principal source of agricultural income.

There is greater activity in the cotton belt nowadays than any time since cotton picking last year.

Unseasonable cool weather early in the month delayed planting in some areas, and now all efforts are being directed toward seeding. Reports from the delta section of Louisiana tell of planters installing flood lights and working into the darkness.

Another reason for the planting rush is seen in the estimate by authorities that some 3,000,000 acres will be added this year to the 1936 cotton acreage of 30,954,000. C. A. Cobb, director of the southern division of the AAA, estimated cotton acreage will be increased to 10 to 12 per cent this year as compared with last year.

Planters encouraged by rising cotton prices during recent months, apparently hoped the trend would continue and prepared to increase production. Fertilizer companies report sales 30 per cent above last year, indication further that planters wanted to produce all the cotton possible from each acre.

The break in the market, which on Saturday left prices at New York 4 to 6 a bale under the season's highs, recorded early this month, found planters too far progressed with their programs to do anything but continue.

Under favorable growing conditions a 1937 cotton yield of 14,000,000 bales may be anticipated, authorities believe. This, with an estimated 6,000,000 bales of world carryover of American cotton on Aug. 1, would approximate 20,000,000 bales.

Market experts fear that prices may be forced to 10 cents a pound or less, if the yield is heavy. But the planter has hope, something may happen to push the price upward. He knows that back in 1863 cotton sold for $1.01½ a pound. He knows also that it dropped to 4½ cents a pound in 1898. These prices represent the two extremes of domestic cotton market history.

Strict Narcotic Law Is Voted in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 20—Passage of a bill bringing the Texas narcotics statutes in line with those of 29 other states has placed this State in a position to rectify conditions Gov. James V. Allred termed "the worst in the nation."

The new law provides a strict system of licensing and impose heavy penalties for violations. Pyote and mescal beans and marihuana were included in the list of narcotics prohibited. The bill places administration of the law in the hands of the department of public safety, with an annual appropriation of $20,000 for administrative costs.

Enactment of the law, hurried through the Legislature on demand of Governor Allred, was in response to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics' request that the State take steps to tighten narcotics enforcement. The federal bureau asserted that existing laws were inadequate and that the federal force available was insufficient to cover small towns and cities.

The new law provides that any person violating any provision of the measure shall, upon conviction "be punished by confinement in the penetentiary for not less than two years nor more than 10 years, and the benefits of the suspended sentence law shall not be available to a defendant convicted for violation of the provisions of this act."

Tops List

Wide World Studio

Dr. John H. Finley
Appointed Editor-in-Chief of the New York Times

Finley Now Editor Of New York Times

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, last night announced that Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor, who has been acting as chief editor of the newspaper since the passing of Rollo Ogden on Feb. 22, would assume the title of editor-in-chief today.

Dr. Finley joined the Times staff as associate editor in 1921. Prior to that time he had achieved distinction as editor of Harper's Weekly, as an educator, historian and economist. He began his career in the print shop. He was born on a farm near Grand Ridge, Ill., in 1863. He was graduated from Knox College in 1887 and in the same year entered Johns Hopkins University.

In 1892 he was named head of Knox College, holding that position seven years. He then became editor of Harper's Weekly. He was the first incumbent of the chair of politics at Princeton, which he left to head the City College of New York. After seven years' service as Commissioner of Education for the state of New York, Dr. Finley resigned to join the Times staff.

Upsetting Court Might Bring Ruin To U. S., Lodge Says

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, April 21—A warning that passage of the President's bill to enlarge the Supreme Court "would establish a precedent which could be used to destroy the Republic," was given to the country by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts in a nation-wide address broadcast from Boston recently.

In the hands of a ruthless man who might in the future take advantage of this precedent, he said, the Constitution would become "a scrap of paper." Puppet judges would be appointed to the Supreme Court who could alter and amend the Constitution almost at will, he continued, "and as Thomas Jefferson implied, it is better to toss a coin and abide by the flip of heads and tails than to put your fate in the hands of a puppet judge."

Pointing out that the country has prospered under its constitutional form of government, Senator Lodge urged that now that America is on the road to recovery the Constitution be not thrown away.

If a need for a change in the country's situation is needed, he continued, there are ways of making it by simple acts of Congress. If such methods should fail, if there should still be vexing problems out of the reach of legislation, then is the time, he said, to change our fundamental law—to amend the Constitution.

Dock Strike Order Rescinded in N. Y.; Queen Mary Departs

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The Queen Mary, pride of the British merchant marine, sailed for Europe today on schedule after a strike order, designed to tie up all Cunard-White Star liners in North American ports, was rescinded by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Queen Mary, on which J. P. Morgan, financier, and James W. Gerard, former American ambassador to Germany, were passengers, would have been directly affected by the strike.

Mr. Ryan ordered the walkout of longshoremen a couple of hours before the Queen Mary's sailing time, and announced he was acting because the company was using longshoremen in Canada who are not members of the I. L. A.

"We have an organization in Canada," Mr. Ryan said. "If we can't work for the Cunard Line there we don't want to work for them anywhere." The liner Scythia also would have been affected by a strike.

Mr. Ryan, in rescinding the order, said the Cunard Line had promised to dismiss Canadian longshoremen who were unloading two liners, the Andania and the Alaunia in Montreal.

"So I told them if that was true and they wouldn't re-hire the men, but would do business with our organization, I would do business with them here," Mr. Ryan said. "That's only fair. If they don't want our men in Canada they can't get them here. I told them, too, that I expect them to keep their promise."

Start Stone Age 'Lab'

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 21 (AP)—Trustees authorized today establishment of a prehistoric stone implement laboratory at the Ohio State Museum which Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society officials said they believed was the only one in the United States.

Investors Warned of Risk in Foreign War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—America has given the world a declaration of political independence, and she might now equally wisely give it a declaration of economic interdependence, declared Max Winkler, associate professor of economics at the College of the City of New York, in an address before the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on its second and final day.

Emphasizing the necessity for recognizing the effect of foreign investments in the event of foreign war, he quoted Department of Commerce figures, showing that in January, 1936, citizens of the United States held $12,630,000,000 worth of foreign, long term, private investments.

A large percentage of these, he pointed out, were in default—especially since the passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff made it increasingly difficult for foreign creditors to sell goods to Americans in order to obtain credit to meet their obligations.

He urged provision for the free flow of capital among nations where it is present in excess of home requirements, and other countries where it can be employed advantageously—so that in the long run both lender and borrower are benefited.

Regulating Foreign Investments

There should be careful governmental supervision and wise regulation of all foreign investments, however, Mr. Winkler added.

Warning of the dangers of investment in bonds to be used directly or indirectly for rearmament, he stated on the basis of a Foreign Policy Association survey, that in 1914 the world defense bill amounted to about $2,480,000,000 compared to estimates of $13,640,000,000 for 1937. This last sum, he pointed out, is about equal to half all the expenses of the United States Government from 1791 up to 1914.

Prof. David Mitrany of the school of economics and politics, institute for advanced study, at Princeton University, also touched on the effects of the enormous expense of waging warfare under present-day conditions.

"In the Russo-Japanese War," he stated, "Russia used less than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition; in the World War France and England alone during the year 1918 only used 152,000,000 rounds."

Because of such huge costs, Professor Mitrany continued, "preparedness" now means centralized planning for harnessing of every resource of the nation—which leads to inculcation in the popular mind of the ideal of national self-sufficiency.

For Freedom of the Seas

"War," he continued, "has played an important part in the rise of large-scale capitalist industry. A future war will beyond doubt bring about a completely socialized state-controlled industry—a functional dictatorship."

J. D. Mooney, president of General Motors Export Company, urged the building up of a large American merchant marine capable of caring for American export trade in time of war, and of a navy adequate to protect American vessels on their voyages.

"We ought to stop telling the world," he said, "that we won't fight under any circumstances. And certainly no nation should be encouraged to interpret our neutrality measures to mean that we will not protect such overseas trade as is vital to our domestic economy."

Mr. Mooney continued to urge "drastic discouragement and prevention of exports—such as war materials for combatant nations—which cannot be paid for; steady maintenance of exports that will be paid for; and insurance of a flow of imports of raw materials and processed goods needed to maintain our industries and standards of living, and to enable payment for our exports."

Retirement Age For Mounties Cut; Promotion Speeded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—To speed up promotion in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the retiring ages of the senior officers of the force have been reduced. The Commissioner, whose retiring age was formerly 65, will be retired at 62, the Deputy Commissioner formerly at 64 will retire at 61, and all other officers must retire at 60. Formerly assistant commissioners retired at 63, superintendents at 62 and inspectors at 60.

It is understood that the recommendations originated with Maj.-Gen. Sir James MacBrien, who by the change reduces his own term of office to four more years. The other senior officers will also retire at an earlier date than former custom. By these retirements the inspectors will have a chance at the higher ranks, and good efficient N. C. O.'s and men will have a chance to become inspectors.

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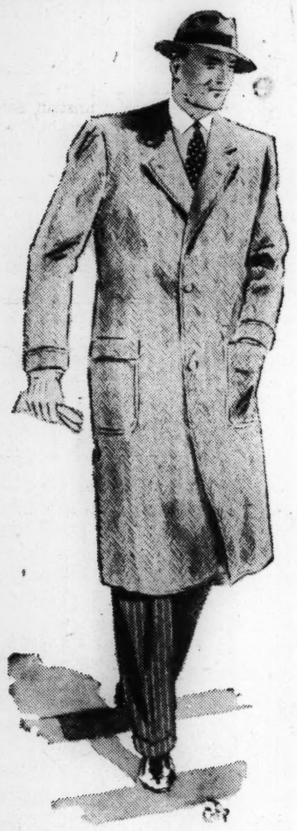

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Three English Women

"WHAT is all this nonsense about Charlotte Brontë?" wrote Mary Taylor from New Zealand, when she heard that Charlotte—but it matters little what she had heard. By the time the letter finally reached England, Charlotte had disposed of the nonsense and had persuaded her father that it was best for her to marry his curate, Mr. Nicholls, which was what Mary Taylor would have had her do. Mary Taylor was a "what is all this nonsense?" sort of person; a frank, sensible, intelligent woman. There are probably fewer than a dozen of her letters in the four volumes of the Brontë collection. We wish there were more, and we wish that Mary Taylor's *wanderlust* had not taken her to the other side of the world during the years when Charlotte Brontë's life was hardest. Her forthright sound advice and rugged companionship would have served her friend as substantially as did the sweet and gentle presence of her near-by friend, Ellen Nussey.

Ellen Nussey, Mary Taylor, and Charlotte Brontë were at school together in their teens. As school friends do, for many years the three women wrote to one another at more or less regular intervals. Charlotte Brontë, or her cautious husband destroyed most of the letters which she had received: Ellen Nussey saved each inky scrap: and Mary Taylor, the wanderer, cherished little of her correspondence, but wrote some long, revealing letters which fortunately escaped destruction and are now preserved in print.

* * *

IN THE PUBLISHED collection of Brontë letters, these three women come alive for us. Ellen Nussey was a sweet, unintellectual English girl, well-bred and conscientious. Her confidences to Charlotte Brontë, which we guess at from the letters Charlotte wrote to her, drew advice, encouragement, and affectionate interest from her clever, talented friend. They also elicited confidences in return about the Brontë family concerns and Charlotte's personal affairs.

Ellen Nussey lived at home with her mother. We deduct that she lived a useful, busy life, entertaining her visiting brothers and sisters and their families, helping with the household duties. For entertainment she had the curates in for tea, sewed on pin-cushions and bookmarks, wrote long detailed letters and journeyed to different parts of England to visit her friends and relations. Visiting was a popular diversion in the early nineteenth century. When she stayed with Charlotte, they had memorable, merry talks before the fire at bedtime while they were wrapping their hair in curlers. Ellen Nussey must at times have been puzzled by her emotional and moody friend: but intuition, not deep intellect, made her a congenial, comforting companion.

* * *

FOR A TIME, Charlotte Brontë needed the consolation and sympathy of her friends. Several years of her life brought extraordinary difficulties. At its best she found life hard, because it was her disposition to do so. She was shy, reserved, serious, and she cherished the somber side of life. One feels from her letters that, except for the sad short period, it was less circumstance and more temperament which gave to the world the impression that Charlotte Brontë's life was a dreary one. Perhaps too much sympathy has been lavished on her memory. It is true that almost all her life she lived in bleak, windy country in a stone-floored, cold, bare house. But she loved the country. The high wind stimulated her, the fire on the hearth cheered her, and she knew and loved the moors. When a young woman, she wrote to Henry Nussey, Ellen's brother:

> "As you say, it is indeed a hard thing for flesh and blood to leave home, especially a good home—not a wealthy or splendid one. My home is humble and unattractive to strangers, but to me it contains what I shall find nowhere else in the world—the profound, the intense affection which brothers and sisters feel for each other when their minds are cast in the same mould, their ideas drawn from the same source. . . ."

Miss Brontë was not a sociable person. She was not happy in London on her infrequent visits there; she deprived herself of the companionship of intellectuals and literary folk quite willingly. "Poor Charlotte Brontë, who had to stay at home in the country with little opportunity for intercourse with brilliant, literary people," wrote after one of her London visits:

> "London people strike a provincial as being very much taken up with little matters about which no-one out of particular town-circles cares much—they talk too of persons—literary men and women whose names are scarcely heard in the country—and in whom you cannot get up an interest—I think I should scarcely like to live in London—and were I obliged to live there, I should certainly go little into company—especially I should eschew the literary coteries."

She walked over the moors, read with avid interest about her country's politics in the papers, visited the working people in the town, enjoyed her household tasks and the feeling that she was useful and necessary when she was left alone to care for her father. Intense, imaginative, she must have lived rich ecstatic hours in creating the characters of her novels. Her letters show well her excitement over the publication of her books.

* * *

WHILE ELLEN NUSSEY was living quietly at home and Charlotte was publishing her novels, Mary Taylor was running a store in New Zealand. It is a relief to be taken from Charlotte's absorption in her own and her sisters' work, to Mary Taylor, sitting in the midst of crockery, dress lengths, bonnets, and old newspapers, reading her letters from home after a ship came in. She ran her store successfully, entered into the rather crude but interesting social life of the growing colony, missed somewhat the congenial intellectual friends of her youth but counted her life as pleasant and happy. She wrote strong, fine, honest criticism to Charlotte about her books and later, when she returned to England, published a book of her own.

She is a likable, humorous person. "When it is hot I mostly lie on the sofa and read books" (in spite of work to do). A human person! About her own writing, she told Charlotte that she occasionally took out from her portfolio what she had written in several years and read it over, thought about it and planned how she would complete it. "But in the meantime I am crocheting a collar," she wrote.

* * *

IN THE BRONTË letters, these women emerge from the pages alive and real. They are as different, one from the other, as any three of our contemporaries could be. We understand them better, know them more intimately, perhaps, than we do our own friends. Letters which cover a long, consecutive period of time give a perspective, show the growth and gradual development of mind and personality. We stand off, detached, unprejudiced, and learn of them, their faults, eccentricities, their ambitions, their virtues. When the reading is over, we find ourselves thinking of them and their lives and problems, not once, but often. These three English women have become our friends, a part of us.

C. C. R.

Earth Bound

THE wind blows over,
perilous and sweet.
The wind's a rover—
my uncertain feet
Stir at the hearth
and wander to the sill,
Wanting the wind's path—
and the wind's will!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

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PORTRAIT OF A MAN IN A TOP HAT: *A Drawing by Ingres*

WHO is this elegant and attractive Young Man in a Top Hat, whose portrait has been limned in pencil so delicately, yet firmly, by the greatest of all French draughtsmen? Alas! so far he has not been identified, and we can only guess that he was a young man who must have cut a considerable figure in Parisian society about a hundred years ago.

So revealing is the mastery of this drawing that we feel we know quite a deal about the sitter who, evidently, is acute and intelligent as well as good-natured, and also good company, a man with a sense of humor and capable of wit. All this and more is expressed in Ingres' penetrating and incisive characterization of his sitter.

Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres (1780-1867) is world-famous as the pupil of the Revolutionary painter, David, and as the leading exponent of the Classic Tradition in France during the first half of the nineteenth century. While he painted many large allegorical paintings as decorations for public buildings, as well as smaller figure subjects and portraits, the reputation of Ingres rests most firmly on the exquisite drawings which he has left us in large numbers. "A thing well drawn is always well enough painted," Ingres used to say: and in this sentence he summed up the essence of his art.

FRANK RUTTER

But Not the University

I HAVE just shared a number of rather striking experiences. By the flickering light of candles, in an old Scottish garden on the coast of Ayr, I have watched the swords of two brothers flashing and gleaming in devoted combat. Further north, I have sailed round the islands that border the same Scottish coast. One of my fellow-passengers during this voyage lost a fortune, and gained a husband. Returning south, I drove in a decrepit hansom cab through the gaslit streets of London with an old woman who was going to an almshouse; and a few days later, stockaded in the South Seas, I was besieged by as pretty a set of scoundrels as ever were brought to confusion in the bracing pages of romance.

"A few days later?" says the thoughtful reader, getting up, and reaching down an atlas. "Let me see, that can't be less than 8000 miles away. His hansom cab must have dropped him at Croydon, where the aeroplanes set out from." An ingenious supposition, but quite wrong. The longest aeroplane journey I ever took lasted only from Gloucester to London.

* * *

IN FACT, IN these far-flung travels, I never ventured further in the flesh than to the bookcase at the opposite end of the room. The simple explanation of it all is that I have been reading novels—Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," Black's "White Wings," Conrad's "The Secret Agent," and so on. I have come to the conclusion that there is scarcely any experience that the novel-reader cannot indulge in vicariously. He can plumb the depths of time and space, he can walk with kings, he can ride in the tilt-yard, he can journey to the bottom of the sea, he can fly, swim, ride, marry, found empires, or destroy them, he can do anything.—No: there is one thing that he cannot do. He cannot go to a university.

* * *

THIS IS A curious fact. Many of the greatest of British writers had to make their way in the world without the advantage of a university education. But scores of others took everything that a university has to give. When one considers how enormous a proportion of novel-writing is sheer autobiography, touched up here and there by fanciful invention, it is more than odd that there does not exist in the English language a single well-known story which convincingly gives the feeling of living at a residential seat of learning.

Years after graduation, what does one recall if one looks back on the days and nights spent among the dreaming spires or by the side of the Cam? Horse-play and buffoonery, of course, in plenty, and rousing games on the hockey or the football field; but moments of intellectual excitement also, when one first read Thucydides, or roared out Swinburne in an enchanted voice among the crowded tea things and disordered furniture.

* * *

OF THE BUFFOONERY, university novels are only too full. "Mr. Verdant Green" and its sequel are crammed with practical joking, and the humor of Mr. E. F. Benson's "David of King's" and "The Babe, B. A.," is of almost as elementary a type. Mr. Compton Mackenzie's Oxford chapters in "Sinister Street" aim higher than this. If they dilate at length on the lighting of an exuberant bonfire in St. Mary's quad, they also detail the foundation of a highbrow weekly magazine.

But even in "Sinister Street" there is something lacking. There is a certain glamor about university life. On those four brief years, there shines a light that never was on sea or land. But it does not shine in "Sinister Street," which remains pedestrian throughout its Oxford course. Some gleams of it are caught in the distance in Hardy's "Jude the Obscure"; but "Jude the Obscure" is not, properly speaking, a university novel at all. Had it been, it might have been the very thing for which we are looking.

H. H.

City Spring

WRITE your sonnet to the sea, an ode to mountain land,
But take me up a city street when spring is just at hand.
Here with a light and forward tread a thousand people go
At noontime, faces lifted high to feel the April glow
Of sun and air and cobalt blue that wraps the buildings round,
And turns to diamonds for their feet the mica in the ground.
A city has its special sign—perhaps no sweep of green,
But when the fog of early day is gone a silvery sheen
Pervades the town. The window-panes are made of sapphire glass
That strive to hold the roaming wings of airplanes as they pass.
And when at evening traffic streams—a hasty, homing tide—
The fingers of the dusk reach out in beauty far and wide,
To place the first star overhead and muted music bring
From whistles that the river wind is ever carrying
Though years may take me overseas, across the mountain land,
I'll think of how the city looks when spring is just at hand.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

Missionaries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question is sometimes asked, Does the Christian Science church send missionaries to foreign lands?

It may be answered that it does so, in a broad and comprehensive way, through the Christian Science literature and through Christian Science lectures, which are given in all parts of the world where the light of Christian Science has begun to penetrate. And it may be added that, through spiritually mental work, or prayer, Christian Scientists obey Jesus' command to go "into all the world, and preach the gospel" (Mark 16:15); and in obedience to his other command (Matthew 10:8), they "heal the sick."

The healing and saving mission of Christian Science is more far-reaching than can possibly be estimated. Christian Scientists recognize that God is the infinite intelligence which governs the universe. They accept Mary Baker Eddy's definition of God, as found on page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." They agree with the logical deduction that the real universe, created and controlled by divine Mind, must be divinely mental or spiritual.

According to the teaching of Christian Science the so-called material universe, with its sin, sickness, death, poverty, discord, and calamity, is a false concept of the carnal or mortal mind, and is not to be accepted as real. The mission of Christian Science is to correct false concepts with the understanding of the grand realities of spiritual being, and thus bring out harmony here and now. It is therefore the prerogative of the individual Christian Scientist not only to correct inharmonies in his own thought and life, and in the thought of those who call upon him for specific help; his work must also be of a more universal nature if he would do his part in establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth.

On page 559 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." She further says: "It is heard in the desert and in dark places of fear. It arouses the 'seven thunders' of evil, and stirs their latent forces to utter the full diapason of secret tones. Then is the power of Truth demonstrated,—made manifest in the destruction of error."

In the face of these statements can we sit idly by and accept as real and inevitable the tragedies and misfortunes chronicled in the newspapers and sent out over the radio, and the menacing prophecies for the morrow? Shall we not be instant in realizing that the "scientific thought" saves and heals, reversing the misstatements of mortal mind with the truths of divine Mind? Shall we not seek more understanding, that we may see "the power of Truth demonstrated,—made manifest in the destruction of error"?

During the period in which devastating floods were sweeping over the central part of the United States of America, the writer, while listening to appeals for help over the radio, was moved with compassion and sympathy, and she had a deep desire to be of immediate service to the stricken ones. The demand was for boats, provisions, and other necessary temporal supplies, and for a moment the listener felt a sense of helplessness. Then she was suddenly awakened to the fact that it was her privilege, no less than her duty, to exercise what understanding she possessed of Christian Science to help meet this human need. Realizing the mighty power of right thinking to nullify the false processes of mortal mind, she could with humility say as did Peter and John when they were confronted with the cripple at the gate Beautiful (Acts 3:6), "Such as I have give I thee."

One of the supposed causes for this gigantic disaster was said to be the continuous southern winds blowing moisture or clouds from the Gulf of Mexico, resulting, farther north, in excessive rains. These wayward winds themselves were said to be the result of some other physical phenomenon. What a reversal of the intelligent, constructive, and loving spiritual government of God!

The student's thought was then directed to the contemplation of the definition of "wind," given on page 597 of Science and Health, which reads in part as follows: "That which indicates the might of omnipotence and the movements of God's spiritual government, encompassing all things." God being divine Principle, Love, how could His spiritual government be other than intelligent, loving, and kind? God being omnipotent, how could the might of His omnipotence be supplanted by a force other than itself?

Again, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 124): "Adhesion, cohesion, and attraction are properties of Mind. They belong to divine Principle, and support the equipoise of that thought-force, which launched the earth in its orbit and said to the proud wave, 'Thus far and no farther.'"

The student thus saw how all who study Christian Science and live it, can gain an understanding of God and man whereby to help the whole world, for in the degree that Mind's government of the spiritual universe is understood, can protection from material so-called forces be realized. And when the facts of divine Science are more generally accepted, increased harmony will be demonstrated in human experience, and God's kingdom will come "in earth, as it is in heaven."

The mission of Christian Science is to restore and to rescue, to heal and to redeem; and let us not be unmindful of the importance of its preventive power as well. This protective power is realized in proportion to one's increasing understanding of God, man, and the universe.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Missionare

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MANCHMAL wird gefragt: Sendet die christlich-wissenschaftliche Kirche Missionare ins Ausland?

Darauf kann geantwortet werden, daß sie es in weitem und umfassendem Sinne tut, nämlich durch die christlich-wissenschaftliche Literatur und durch christlich-wissenschaftliche Vorträge, die überall in der Welt, wo das Licht der Christlichen Wissenschaft einzudringen begonnen hat, gehalten werden. Und es kann hinzugefügt werden, daß die Christlichen Wissenschafter durch geistig mentale Arbeit oder Gebet Jesu Gebot befolgen: „Gehet hin in alle Welt und prediget das Evangelium" (Mark. 16, 15). Und durch Befolgung seines andern Gebots (Matth. 10, 8) „machen sie die Kranken gesund".

Die heilende und errettende Mission der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist viel weiterreichend als geschätzt werden kann. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter erkennen, daß Gott die unendliche Intelligenz ist, die das Weltall regiert. Sie anerkennen die Begriffsbestimmung, die Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 465 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt: „Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe". Sie sind mit dem folgerichtigen Schluß einverstanden, daß das vom göttlichen Gemüt geschaffene und regierte Weltall göttlich mental oder geistig sein muß.

Nach der Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist das sogenannte materielle Weltall mit seiner Sünde, seiner Krankheit, seinem Tod, seiner Armut, seiner Trübsal und seinem Elend ein falscher Begriff des fleischlichen oder sterblichen Gemüts und ist nicht als wirklich zu nehmen. Die Mission der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist, falsche Begriffe mit dem Verständnis der großen Wirklichkeiten des geistigen Seins zu berichtigen und so Harmonie hier und jetzt zu verwirklichen. Es ist daher das Vorrecht jedes Christlichen Wissenschafters, alles Unharmonische nicht nur in seinem eigenen Denken und Leben und im Denken derer, die ihn um besondere Hilfe bitten, zu berichtigen, sondern er muß auch umfassender arbeiten, wenn er seinen Teil dazu beitragen will, das Himmelreich auf Erden aufzurichten.

Auf Seite 595 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Ein ‚still sanftes Sausen' des wissenschaftlichen Gedankens erstreckt sich über Land und Meer bis zu den fernsten Grenzen des Erdballs". Und sie schreibt weiter: „Die unhörbare Stimme der Wahrheit . . . wird in der Wüste und an dunkeln Orten der Furcht gehört. Sie erweckt die ‚sieben Donner' des Bösen und rührt deren latente Gewalten auf, damit sie ihre geheimen Töne im vollen Umfange laut werden lassen. Dann wird die Macht der Wahrheit demonstriert—offenbar gemacht in der Zerstörung des Irrtums".

Können wir angesichts dieser Erklärungen untätig bleiben und die in den Zeitungen und durch den Rundfunk berichteten traurigen Ereignisse und Unglücksfälle sowie die drohenden Prophezeiungen für die Zukunft als wirklich und unvermeidlich hinnehmen? Sollen wir uns nicht unverzüglich klar machen, daß der „wissenschaftliche Gedanke" errettet und heilt, indem er die falschen Darlegungen des sterblichen Gemüts mit den Wahrheiten des göttlichen Gemüts umkehrt? Sollen wir nicht nach mehr Verständnis trachten, damit wir „die Macht der Wahrheit demonstriert—in der Zerstörung des Irrtums offenbar gemacht"—sehen?

Als ungeheure Überschwemmungen den mittleren Teil der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika verheerten, war die Verfasserin immer von tiefem Erbarmen und Mitleid ergriffen, wenn sie die Bitten um Hilfe durch den Rundfunk hörte, und sie hatte ein großes Verlangen, den Betroffenen sofort zu helfen. Es herrschte starke Nachfrage nach Booten, Nahrungsmitteln und anderen notwendigen Artikeln für den augenblicklichen Bedarf, und eine Zeitlang überkam sie ein Gefühl der Hilflosigkeit. Dann wurde ihr plötzlich klar, daß es ebenso ihr Vorrecht wie ihre Pflicht war, dieser menschlichen Not durch Anwendung ihres Verständnisses der Christlichen Wissenschaft abzuhelfen. Die gewaltige Macht rechten Denkens zur Vernichtung der falschen Vorgänge des sterblichen Gemüts erkennend, konnte sie so demütig wie einst Petrus und Johannes, als sie dem Lahmen an der schönen Tür des Tempels begegneten, sagen (Apg. 3, 6): „Was ich habe, das gebe ich dir".

Eine der vermutlichen Ursachen dieses riesigen Unheils sollen die anhaltenden Südwinde gewesen sein, wodurch Nebel oder Wolken vom Golf von Mexiko nach dem Norden getrieben wurden und sich dort in ungeheuren Regenmengen entluden. Diese widrigen Winde selber sollen die Folge einer andern Naturerscheinung gewesen sein. Was für eine Umkehrung der intelligenten, aufbauenden und liebevollen geistigen Regierung Gottes!

Das Denken der Schülerin wurde dann auf die Betrachtung der Bestimmung des Begriffs „Wind" auf Seite 597 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit hingelenkt, die teilweise lautet: „Das was die Macht der Allmacht andeutet, sowie die Bewegungen in Gottes geistiger Regierung, die alle Dinge umfaßt". Kann Gottes geistige Regierung, wenn Er das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, ist, anders als intelligent, liebevoll und freundlich sein? Gott ist allmächtig. Wie könnte die Gewalt Seiner Allmacht durch eine andere Kraft ersetzt werden?

Wiederum schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 124): „Adhäsion, Kohäsion und Anziehungskraft sind Eigenschaften des Gemüts. Sie gehören dem göttlichen Prinzip an und halten das Gleichgewicht jener Gedankenkraft aufrecht, welche die Erde in ihre Bahn hinaussandte und zu der stolzen Woge sagte: ‚Bis hieher . . . und nicht weiter'".

Die Schülerin sah somit, daß alle, die die Christliche Wissenschaft ergründen und leben, Gott und den Menschen verstehen lernen können, wodurch sie der ganzen Welt helfen. Denn in dem Maße, wie die Regierung des geistigen Weltalls durch das Gemüt verstanden wird, kann Schutz gegen die materiellen sogenannten Kräfte verwirklicht werden. Und wenn die Tatsachen der göttlichen Wissenschaft allgemeiner angenommen werden, werden die Menschen größere Harmonie in ihrer Erfahrung beweisen, und Gottes Reich wird kommen „auf Erden wie im Himmel".

Die Mission der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist, wiederherzustellen und zu befreien, zu heilen und zu erlösen; und laßt uns der Wichtigkeit auch ihrer vorbeugenden Macht eingedenk sein. Diese beschützende Macht wird in dem Maße verwirklicht, wie Gott, der Mensch und das Weltall in zunehmendem Maße verstanden werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Ten Thousand Feet Up

SNOW-DRIFTS and peaks of cloud before unseen
Stretch to the sun, brass-polished, gleaming white;
Beneath, a limpid sea, now streaked with light
Bears little floating wisps which pass serene.
Far down below silver and palest green
Mottled with lakes, lies Sweden, and a bright
Steel Fokker like a trout is in full flight
Over the distant Baltic's speckled sheen.

This picture in my thought shall never die.
It was too peaceful, too serene, too rare,—
A calm like yours, mein Liebchen, in the sky
When fog and turmoil are too foul to bear,
My thought shall turn its back on them and fly
To claim its freedom in the upper air.

R. A. JAURALDE

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Coast Oarsmen Preparing For I. R. A. Regatta

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. —With unexpected early-season precision, power, and speed highlighting the winning performances of the University of Washington's three eight-oared crews over California's Frosh, Junior Varsity, and Varsity in the 34th annual rowing regatta since 1903, the Huskies and Bears are soon to turn their attention to serious preparation for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta, which will take place on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., next June. There the Husky Varsity, Junior Varsity and Freshmen will try to make it two successive clean sweeps.

With the Washington Jay Vee crew covering the varsity course in new record time and the Frosh eight covering its two-mile course in the fastest time in 14 years (despite the fact that there was some favorable tide and a light favoring wind), Coach Al Ulbrickson certainly has every reason to praise the work of his two junior boats and also to admit (he's a hard one to pin down) that "last year's varsity (which is this year's boat as well) is the greatest crew Washington has ever had." He considers the boatload at this time this year is as good as it was the same time last year.

Junior Varsity Best

While the varsity crew disposed of its California rival, it was the work of the junior varsity which really stood out as that crew covered the course in 14m. 49s., which was 6 1-5 seconds faster than the time made by the varsity. In commenting on the two varsities, Coach Ulbrickson says that the "Jay Vee" boat is one length faster than many former championship "Husky" boats, and lengths faster than other eastern shells today. So all hands had better watch for these boys when they bend their long white-tipped sweeps on the Hudson June 22.

The Frosh crews of both Washington and California this year are somewhat heavier than the usual run. Washington's boatload of yearlings is using the "Husky Clipper," the long, slim Pocock-constructed shell that won not only the California race last year but on the Hudson, in the Olympic time trials, and in Berlin as well.

"We can't lose in that shell," they say.

The smooth rhythmic stroke and great power of the Olympic champions cannot be missed by any novice, while to the expert the Washington boat presents a soothing sight.

"About as finished a crew as you'll find . . . no lost motion . . . long reach . . nice lay back; not too far . . . excellent spacing . . . nice run out of the boat;" these were some of the comments from the sages who saw the regatta.

May Make Changes

But to prevent any of this praise from entering into any spots that might tend to result in a certain fatal yet well known over-confidence Coach Ulbrickson has already pricked the bubble by remarking that he "might find it necessary" to make a few changes in the varsity boat before the Poughkeepsie race.

He points out that after every race, won or lost, each slide in the shell is considered empty and must be won again if the oarsman intends to participate in the next race. This old Washington custom, it is said, has had its points in creating the already famous Husky crews.

But if it be said that losers are forgotten, then the California oarsmen from Frosh to Varsity must be exempted, they all rowed good races and should be better by next June.

The question in Pacific Coast rowing circles right now is as to just how good Washington's boats actually are? And why the California boats lost by as great a margin as they did; three lengths in the Varsity, 10 in the Jay Vee, and the Frosh by two lengths.

Difference in Stroke

The consensus of opinion is that Washington's crews are not huskier, nor any better trained, even though the varsity had considerably more experience. "What then?"

And the crux of any rowing problem was immediately touched. The stroke

Both crews use variations of the much-talked-of Connibear stroke. One authority points out that the California boys have a shorter stroke, while the Washington sweepsters take a longer reach and a slightly longer lay-back which process, of course, keeps the oar in the water a longer (but not too long) time, giving added propelling power.

That may or may not be the reason for California's defeats, probably it has something to do with it, but crew men will tell you that the championship crews know they'd better watch out when the "underdogs" get their dander up.

"There's still Poughkeepsie" and that's the phrase that rings from the Campanile Tower on the Berkeley Campus into the ears of the blue-shirted, blue-oared Californians.

This week end the California varsity and junior varsity are meeting the University of California at Los Angeles eights in the Long Beach Lagoon.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000

Results April 20

Washington 3, New York 2.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3.
Boston 11, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago at St. Louis, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

Results April 20

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 0.
New York 4, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 0. (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Cincinnati Gets Bowlers

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21 (AP) —Cincinnati was awarded the 1938 women's international bowling congress by an overwhelming vote at the annual business meeting here last night.

Still Winning Races

Wide World

The University of Washington Eight-Oared Crew, Which Won the Pacific Coast Conference, Intercollegiate Rowing Association, United States Amateur and Olympic Championships in 1936, Opening Its 1937 Campaign With a 3½-Length Victory Over the University of California in the Oakland Estuary

And Talking of... Rugby Football

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fin de Saison

EDINBURGH — Caledonia, stern and wild, as the poet says, found England's forwards both sterner and wilder in the Homeric international Rugby Football game at the Murrayfields ground here recently. And in that simple truth lies the explanation, not only of Scotland's defeat by 6 points to 3 but also of England's hard-won success in the 1936-37 international championship, the final details of which have worked out like this:

Standing

Country	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
England	3	0	19	14
Ireland	2	1	24	16
Scotland	1	2	23	20
Wales	0	3	9	25

Results

England defeated Scotland 6 to 3.
England defeated Ireland, 9 to 8.
England defeated Wales, 4 to 3.
Ireland defeated Scotland, 11 to 4.
Ireland defeated Wales, 5 to 3.
Scotland defeated Wales 16 to 3.

All England's victories were the reward for excellent forward play. The English three-quarterbacks and halfbacks, as a whole, were indifferent. Indeed, at times, they were actually bad.

But the eight fleet-footed heavyweights who dominated opposing packs in the set scrums and bustled them off their feet in loose play were simply terrific. They began well enough against Wales, they improved against Ireland, and here they outdid both previous performances while subduing a Scottish pack that was very highly thought of. Real, hard, honest shoving and keen, fast following-up did the trick. And provided one more striking proof of the old rugger axiom that the foundation of success is best laid in the scrum.

Sever's Season

Yet I suppose 1936-37 must be written into the history of the game as "Sever's season." In recognation of the fact that H. S. Sever, of Sale, a powerfully-built wing-three-quarter with a "hand-off" like a battering ram, was responsible for all three of England's winning scores—the first a magnificent long-range dropped goal (value, 4 points) against Wales; the second a try (3 points) against Ireland gained by a spectacular and resolute run of more than half the length of the field; the third, a try earned with a sudden dart through the Scottish defence after a line-out.

Apart from those important and opportunistic achievements, Sever did not do much. Chiefly because the ball seldom went out to the English wings. Usually it came to ground somewhere in midfield, owing to the repeated inability of Peter Crammer and P. L. Candler, the centers, to develop co-ordinated attacks. In defence these two men were unimpeachable, but they lacked resource and aggression compared with their former selves of 1935-36.

Experiment

The English Selection Committee has had its difficulties. Not the least of them being the establishment of a reliable halfback combination. For the match here, on which the destination of championship honors depended, England gambled on the introduction of a young Army player, F. J. Reynolds, at flyhalf, and the re-introduction of B. C. Gadney, a seasoned scrum worker who had been out of the game as the result of a mishap.

The experiment was a success, though Gadney seemed to me to have lost something of his old pace. He was made to look that way, anyhow, through the remarkably efficient spoiling play of the opposing scrumhalf, W. R. Logan. Scotland's skipper went round the scrum about as fast as the ball went through it and, as the ball came from under the English forwards' heels into Gadney's ready hands, so Logan arrived on his not-always-so-ready back.

Consequently, some of Gadney's passes to his partner were of the hurried order and Reynolds had at times to jump or stoop or stretch in a highly acrobatic manner to get hold of them. This caused the pause that so often wrecks the whole plan of offense. But the English backs were decidedly more impressive against Scotland than against either Wales or Ireland, and in this climax to the season the selectors must have discerned hope of team-building on a sound foundation next winter.

Grand Defense

Whatever may have been their shortcomings in attack, the English rear divisions defended magnificently. As they well needed to do against the thrustful backs fielded by Scotland, Ireland and Wales. If one of those countries had had England's pack of forwards it would also have had top place in the international championship standing.

An outstanding recollection of the great and grim battle here is the calm, cool and collected play of England's captain and fullback, H. G. Owen-Smith. This man has represented South Africa against England at "test" cricket (a fact which in no way affects his eligibility to play Rugger for the country in which he has been studying for several years, first at Oxford University, and then at St. Mary's Hospital, London), and he catches a Rugger ball with the same dexterity as he fields a cricket ball. Sometimes I have seen him carry his confidence a little too far and commit the grievous fault (in a fullback) of being tackled with the ball when he had had time to part with it. His daring and coolness, verging on nonchalance, mask exceptionally fine judgment in positioning, fielding and kicking, while his tackling is a sheer delight.

Scotland, defeated in the match with England for the Calcutta Cup (an historic trophy at stake only in the annual match between these hereditary foes of the game), had a disappointing season. Several new players were tried out, but, after a good beginning against Wales, two defeats were sustained. Ireland, runner-up in the championship, was deficient forward. The Irish backs were a very lively, enterprising proposition. But they just did not get the ball, because the pack was pushed off it. Not only was the binding and pushing of Ireland's forwards below the usual standard, but they lacked the "fire" for which Irish packs have long been renowned. Wales began the season weak forward, strong behind, and seemed to end it the other way about.

The great strength of the English pack—unlike certain other very fine post-war English eights—lay in the fact that it did not depend on just two, three, or four individuals. There was a remarkable levelness of speed, strength and skill. In the set scrums they were well-knit and hard-pushing. In the loose all eight of them moved like one man. But most emphatically,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"Not this man."

Harold Pierce of Boston In Charge of U. S. Open

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Morton G. Bogue and A. M. Reid of New York, Harold W. Pierce of Boston and J. Frederic Byers of Pittsburgh head the principal subcommittees of the United States Golf Association, announced yesterday by President John G. Jackson. All are U. S. G. A. officials.

Bogue, counsel for the association, is chairman of the rules of golf committee, which is faced by the knotty stymie problem. Reid, a vice-president, heads the amateur status and membership and reinstatement committees. Pierce, the other vice-president, will superintend the national open at Birmingham, Mich., as chairman of the championship committee, while Byers, former president of the association, is chairman of the international relations committee.

Other committee chairmen named were: women's committee, Mrs. Willard P. Sullivan, Ashland, Va.; sectional affairs, Perry E. Hall, New York; implements and ball, George W. Blossom Jr., Chicago; public links, R. Arthur Wood, Chicago; green section, Frank M. Hardt, Philadelphia; intercollegiate affairs, Charles S. Munson Jr., New Haven, Conn.

South America to Compete

BUENOS AIRES, April 21 (AP)—Both the Argentine and Uruguayan Football Associations announced today they would send amateur soccer teams to compete in the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas this summer.

Keglers Have Two Weeks to Break Bowling Records

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—If any records are to be broken in the American Bowling Congress tournament—outside of those for size that were shattered as soon as the entry list was completed—the fellows who are scheduled to bowl in the next two weeks will have to be a lot better than the thousands of keglers that have preceded them.

Ever since March 10 the boys have been knocking over pins morning, noon and night, but the best they've done so far has been to threaten the tournament standards and fall down at the finish.

Detroit's Krakow Furniture Company team did that when it took the five-man lead, totaling 3118 against the record of 3199 established in 1927 by the Tea Shops of Milwaukee. Later, Walter Ward of Cleveland approached the high all-events total of 2069, made in 1933 by Gil Zunker of Milwaukee, who couldn't come close to that figure a couple of days ago. Ward rolled a nine-game 2039.

Yesterday it was little Gene Gagliardi, an unheralded and unassuming kegler, who owns a barber shop in suburban Mount Vernon. For two games it looked as if Gagliardi would break Larry Shotwell's singles record of 774, when he put together games of 266 and 277. But on his final game he drew spares instead of strikes and scored a comparatively low 206.

The three-game score of 749 gave Gagliardi the singles lead by 20 pins over Ernie Soest of Santa Monica, Calif., who had topped the standing for three weeks. The individual standings are:

E. Gagliardi, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	749
E. Soest, Santa Monica, Calif	729
W. Ahnert, Elgin, Ill	728
W. Knox, Philadelphia	725
P. Crane, Montclair, N. J.	725

American Davis Cup Tennis Team Named

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The United States will depend upon Don Budge, Frankie Parker, Gene Mako and Joseph Hunt in first-round Davis Cup tennis competition against Japan at San Francisco, April 30-May 1-2.

This quartet has been named in accordance with the Davis Cup rule that each team must nominate a squad of not more than four men 10 days in advance of cup matches.

Walter L. Pate, captain of the American team, said Hunt, Los Angeles youngster who ranks ninth nationally, had been picked for the fourth berth on the basis of his fine showing in spring tournaments. He was picked in preference to Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, No. 4 ranking star, for the series with Japan, but it was pointed out the selections applied only to the first-round matches. Riggs, as well as other ranking stars, will have a chance to make the team for later cup competition, assuming a victory over the Japanese.

Although no definite playing selections have been made, it was regarded as likely that Hunt would see no actual service at San Francisco. It was believed Budge and Parker would handle the singles assignments with Budge and Mako teaming up in doubles.

Johnson and Peacock Seeded in Century

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—Ben Johnson, Columbia's intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor 100-yard champion, and Temple's Eulace Peacock will be seeded in the century dash at the Penn relays, to be held Friday and Saturday at the University of Pennsylvania.

Carnival officials announced that Johnson will run in the first heat and Peacock in the second.

Thomas McFarland of Boston College, has entered the hurdles, and Easton Burlingame of Yale, will compete in the dash.

Charles White

CORTLAND, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Charles White, baseball writer and former secretary of the old New York State League, passed on today. He was a native of Utica and was employed by A. G. Spalding from 1892 to 1932 when he moved to Cortland and began publishing "The Little Red Book of Baseball." White, who served as president of the Eastern League (now the International) some 45 years ago, was a relentless pursuer of baseball facts. Often he would spend days checking up on one record before he'd permit its inclusion in "The Little Red Book."

Three Years Ago

John Lyman of Stanford set world's record of 54ft. 11in. for shot put.

B. U. Students Organize Crew; Hope for Support

Boston University does not support crew as a sport, but several students of the university do—and that is why today and nearly every day a boatload of these rowing enthusiasts may be seen churning the Charles river in a borrowed Union Boat Club shell under the capable tutelage of Jim Manning.

Enthusiasm for crew as a sport at Boston University has been growing rapidly during the past few years. Several months ago some 75 students held a meeting asking the university athletic heads to establish this sport. A committee was appointed to report on the feasibility of such a project. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, and others were favorable, but the big hitch was the financial end of it. And that's where the idea was tabled until some future date.

However, the boys were getting restless. The Charles was calling them. So, headed by Bob Toomey, former Browne and Nichols oarsman, the group asked permission to use the Tech rowing machines for conditioning work. It was granted through the kindness of Ralph Jope of Technology.

Big Turn Out

Manning, coach at Browne and Nichols for 15 years and of the Union Boat Club, offered to give them what help he could. For about a month an average of 50 boys turned out for work on the Tech machines. With such interest manifested, Manning saw the prospects of a good crew. But the problem was to get them on the water.

Arrangements were made to get the boys into the Union Boat Club at a small fee which, incidentally, was taken care of by Robert F. Herrick, who has done so much for Harvard rowing. A boat and a brand new set of oars were alloted to the B. U. student rowers.

Manning worked daily with them until he had whittled the squad down to workable size. Then he chose his seatings. At stroke he placed Larry Lord of Vermont, a junior; at the No. 7 oar is Capt.-elect Bob Toomey, of Cambridge; Dave Truesdell, of Melrose is handling the No. 6 position; John Laurie from Haverhill is rowing at the No. 5; Jim Conlan, of Cambridge and former Browne and Nichols oarsman, is at the No. 4; while Andy Macalaster, of Belmont, a sophomore, and also a former Browne and Nichols crew star, and Bob Stow, senior from New York, are at the Nos. 3 and 2 positions, respectively. Bob Sanborn, sophomore from Everett is in the bow. Woodrow Sholes, 120-pound sophomore from Norwich, Conn., is the coxswain.

Want to Row

This crew averages about 174 pounds, but Coach Manning hopes to have them down around the 168-pound mark before the season gets under way. All but three of the boys in this boat have had little or no experience in rowing. Toomey, Macalaster and Conlan all rowed under Manning when at Browne and Nichols. Their experience, coupled with the willingness-to-learn attitude of the other members, is tending to make a "right good crew."

"They're doing exceptionally well," Manning said. "With a little more practice I'd be willing to say they would hold their own against moderate competition.

"One of the reasons they are doing so well," he pointed out, "is the fact that the boys all want to row. They are willing to practice. For instance, they come out faithfully each night, regardless of the weather. And even on Sunday and Patriot's Day they were here ready for work. That, I tell you, is what makes a crew."

And Jim Manning should know. He has coached for many years and has the record at Browne and Nichols of winning 110 races out of 125 starts.

It is the objective of the B. U. boys to impress upon their university the honest desire for a crew. "We've got to prove that we have the stuff," Toomey said. "We have the material and plenty of it."

Toomey said that Mr. Herrick, a former Harvard oarsman and B. U. graduate, would give them plenty of financial help if the school would adopt the sport. Other Boston sportsmen have indicated they would be glad to render financial aid too.

Site for Boathouse

"Eugene B. Hultman, Metropolitan District Commissioner, has offered us, free of charge, a piece of land opposite the Tech boathouse, for a boathouse of our own. Everyone has been more than eager to help us. A Tech student loaned us a launch for the season, and Harvard offered us a shell. Now it is up to us to convince the athletic heads. I know we can do it."

The unofficial B. U. crew has several races scheduled. On May 1 they will race Roxbury Latin on the Charles. Other races to follow, although no definite dates have been set, are with the Harvard House crew, the Harvard freshmen, the Union Boat Club and Browne and Nichols. Letters are now in the mail asking for races with Dartmouth and Williams.

The boys are loud in praise of the work of Manning. "He has been exceedingly helpful. He has given us a grand start," they said. Manning said that he hopes to give them their first time trial today.

College Baseball Results

Butler 7, Indiana State 6.
Central Normal 10, Ball State 9.
Clemson 6, Erskine 5.
Cornell 10, Colgate 9.
Columbia 8, Princeton 7.
Drexel 11, Haverford 3.
Georgetown 9, Delaware 8.
Gustavus Adolphus 18, River Falls 2.
L. I. U. 5, Northeastern 4.
North Carolina 6, W. and M. 2.
North Carolina State 3, Virginia P. I. 2.
North Illinois T. 5, Wheaton 3.
Seton Hall 5, Wagner 0.
Villanova 9, Temple 7.
Virginia 6, W. and L. 3.
Washington C. 5, Juniata 1.
Western Michigan S. T. 13, Wisconsin 0.

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	4	0	1.000
Louisville	3	2	.600
Indianapolis	2	2	.500
Columbus	2	2	.500
Minneapolis	2	3	.400
St. Paul	1	2	.333
Toledo	2	3	.250
Kansas City	1	3	.250

Results April 20

Toledo 6, Indianapolis 2.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 7, Columbus 6.
St. Paul vs. Kansas City (rain).

Comeback Stars in Spotlight

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The major leagues are full of "comeback" baseball players this season, and judging by yesterday's results throughout the East and Midwest, success by these old favorites will be registered more often than failure.

Consider, for example, the pitchers who are climbing the comeback trail. The more prominent perhaps are Hal Schumacher, Lefty Gomez, Cy Blanton, Elden Auker and Monte Weaver, each of whom was an outstanding hurler until unexpected declines interrupted their careers. And as the second day of the American and National League pennant races were concluded, every one of these moundsmen turned in well-pitched ball games for their respective teams.

At Brooklyn, where 32,387 fans paid, Hal Schumacher hurled the Giants to a 4-to-3 triumph over the Dodgers and drove in the winning run in a ninth-inning rally. In beating Brooklyn's fast-ball ace, Van Mungo, Prince Hal gave up only five hits and blanked his rivals in every inning except the second.

Schumacher Stars

The sinker ball expert won 19 games in 1935, but last season slumped to 11 victories. Trouble with his right arm hindered his control and only at rare intervals did he flash the form he had given Manager Bill Terry through the previous campaign.

Yesterday, however, Schumacher was the same pitcher who the late John McGraw predicted would be another Mathewson, and the Giants' chances of successfully defending their league championship improved considerably as a result.

Over in Yankee Stadium, the powerful Yankees were almost helpless before the right-handed Monte Weaver, who threatened to become one of baseball's leading hurlers back in 1932 and then suddenly slipped away to the minors. Last year he returned to Washington and showed enough improvement to be put back on the regular Senatorial mound staff. He scattered 10 Yankee hits yesterday and won, 3 to 2.

Pitching against Weaver was Gomez, the string-bean left-hander, whose earned run average jumped to 4.38 in 1936 after several great campaigns with the New Yorkers. Although Lefty lost the game, he yielded only three runs and generally conducted himself like a much improved hurler over last year.

Auker Wins Opener

Also prominent in Washington's triumph over the Yanks, was the hitting of the veteran Al Simmons, who was recently turned loose by the Tigers. Al contributed a homer and two singles, driving in two of the three Washington runs.

The Detroit Tigers embarked upon their American League race by defeating the Indians, 4 to 3. On the mound for the Bengals was Elden Auker, winner of 18 games in '35, but a disappointment through '36. With both Schoolboy Rowe and Tommy Bridges under handicaps, the "submarine" pitcher was handed the opening-day assignment, and he came through by beating one of Detroit's leading pennant rivals.

Cy Blanton, the Pittsburgh speedballer, was an outstanding freshman in 1935, but last season he lost more games than he won, finishing with a record of 13 and 15. As the Pirates opened against the Cubs yesterday, Cy delivered shutout ball and allowed five hits. He walked only one man. The score was 5 to 0.

At Philadelphia, the Red Sox pounded Connie Mack hurlers for an 11-to-5 victory, with Wes Ferrell doing the throwing. Manager Joe Cronin, another "comeback," played shortstop for the Sox and hit two doubles and a single. Boston piled up 18 hits during the afternoon.

Dizzy Dean won his first game for the Cardinals, blanking the Cincinnati Reds, 2 to 0, in 10 innings.

College Tennis Results

Miami 8, Princeton 1.
Maryland 5, Western Maryland 4.
North Carolina 9, Duke 0.
St. John's 6, St. Francis 3.

Hendrix College To Abolish All Inter-City Games

CONWAY, Ark., April 21 (AP) — Arkansas intercollegiate sports has lost another round with the professors.

Hendrix College here, only Methodist-supported institution in the State, announced termination of inter-city contests with Arkansas State Teachers' College "because of the difficulty of making intercollegiate sport fit into Hendrix's new educational program."

It was the third major state college in less than two years to "de-emphasize" intercollegiate athetics because of its interference with scholastic activity.

"This is an experiment that may be discontinued or continued to apply to other institutions at any time," said Dr. J. H. Reynolds, Hendrix president. "This program calls for making all student activities, including athletics, educational; and as modern intercollegiate sport is so exacting and strenuous, it is difficult to fit it into this educational plan."

Last February, College of the Ozarks, Presbyterian school at Clarksville, discontinued all intercollegiate sports because, its trustees said, it had "too much element of entertainment for the public and too little of any educational and physical program for the development of the students as a whole."

Arkansas State College, an agricultural school of Jonesboro, followed the Ozarks' lead by making intercollegiate sports subordinate to class instruction in physical education. The Jonesboro school carried its "de-emphasizing" program a step further by abolishing the title "coach" and tagging all sport directors merely "instructors."

Hendrix, long a power in state athletics, will fulfill a nine-game football schedule next fall. Beyond that, school officials would not predict developments.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Bill Terry tied major league record by hitting fifth home run in three days.

Amusements

A MESSAGE TO YOU

In "Lost Horizon," Hollywood discovers new horizons. Frank Capra and Robert Riskin gave you a simple, homely philosophy with "Mr. Deeds."... James Hilton's best seller has inspired them to an epochal venture into the contrasting realm of pure fantasy. Shangri-La becomes the Utopia of the 20th century. Without sacrificing dramatic intensity, the author and director present a beautiful, speculative other-world where avarice, mistrust and fear fall before the sublime power of the Golden Rule...

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Tomorrow Eve., "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance." Fri. Eve., 23d, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. 24th, "Iolanthe." Sat. Eve., 24th, "Patience." Mon. Eve., 26th, "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Tues. Eve., 27th, "The Mikado." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 28th, "Ruddigore." Thurs. Eve., 29th, "Iolanthe." Fri. Eve. 30th, "Princess Ida." Sat. Mat., May 1st, "The Gondoliers." Sat. Eve., May 1st, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Mon. Eve., May 3rd, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Tues. Eve., May 4, "Princess Ida." Wed. Mat. May 5, "Iolanthe." Wed. Eve., May 5, "Patience." Thurs. Eve., May 6, "The Gondoliers." Fri. Eve., May 7, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. and Eve., May 8, "The Mikado." Prices: Eves., $1.10 to $2.20. Sat. Mat., $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat., 55c to $2.20.

PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT" A CHEER-A-MINUTE-TIME OF LAUGHTER!
MAT. TOM'W
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom, Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne, Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Evgs., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Tonight 8:20
Last 6 Times—Mats., Wed. and Sat.
Greatest Hit Boston Has Ever Known
Max Gordon's Huge ★★★★ Musical Play
The Great Waltz
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Evgs. and Sat. Mats.: 55c to $2.20
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Piano Recital by RUTH CULBERTSON
Tickets, $1.65 and $1.10, now at hall

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
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"HEAD OVER HEELS IN LOVE"
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"WOMAN-WISE"
CONTINUOUS 2 P. M.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Business and Industry

Wall Street Skeptical of Administration Budget Estimates

Commerce and Finance

Administration Is Planning to Limit Grain Speculation

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The House has learned the Commodity Exchange Administration is planning to limit speculative trading in grains.

J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Administration, disclosed during hearings on the agriculture department appropriation bill, the action would be taken as soon as machinery could be set up to deal with the situation.

"We will proceed to hold some hearings and lay the foundation for a limitation on speculative trading in grains," Mr. Mehl said, "because we do have information upon which to base a limitation on grains."

"We know from grain cases in the past," he said at another point, "that certain big speculators have been selling the market short in the fall of the year at the very time when wheat was moving to market and when buying support was most needed. We have positive evidence that those few traders were not supporting the market. And that their speculative load was added to an already heavy hedging load."

Mr. Mehl said the Administration hoped under the revised commodity exchange act to be able to determine "how much of the trading is speculative and what is hedging; how much of a pull on price is effected by speculative trade, as distinguished from hedging trade, and find out really to what extent speculators do what they are claimed to do, namely, carry the hedging load."

The new law requires members of clearing houses of the markets to report daily any accounts showing open contracts in wheat futures for more than 200,000 bushels.

Vanderlip Group Elected to Board Of Reo Motor Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Stockholders of the Reo Motor Car Company have authorized the addition of four men from New York to the board of directors at the annual meeting just held. The directors held a meeting following the stockholders' session and continued the present management in charge of the company with the re-election of all officers.

The board was enlarged from five to nine members. The new directors are Frank A. Vanderlip Jr., Rowland Campbell, Charles G. Sinclair and William Loeb, all of New York.

By an approved change in the bylaws, directors were elected for three, two and one year terms. The three directors named for the three-year terms were D. E. Bates, George E. Smith and Mr. Vanderlip. Directors named for two years are Walter S. Foster, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Sinclair. Those named for one year are Ray Potter, Carlton Higbie and Mr. Loeb. Messrs. Bates, Smith, Foster and Potter are of Lansing. Mr. Higbie is of Detroit. Approximately 700,000 shares of common stock were represented.

Officers re-elected are Mr. Bates president and general manager; Mr. Smith, vice-president and assistant general manager; George L. Brown, secretary-treasurer; Dean Parsons, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Mengel Bookings Up 54.6 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mengel Company, Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of corrugated containers and hardwood lumber products, reported bookings for the month of March, 1937, totaled $1,214,182, an increase of 54.6 per cent over the $785,365 bookings in the same month last year.

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INTEREST BEGINS MAY 15

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Henry Bruere

President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City

Steel Production Hits New High At 92 P. C. Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel production hit a new high during the past week at 92 per cent of mill capacity, according to Iron Age. Output for the week is estimated at 1,204,979 gross tons which is slightly above the record of 1,193,284 tons per week in May, 1929.

"Heavy shipments of finished steel are creating an easier situation for the steel user," the trade journal said, "causing a relaxing of some of the intense pressure on mills for deliveries that was prevalent a month or so ago.

"While orders with individual steel companies are running from 10 to 30 per cent behind those of the like period in March, this is not a serious falling off, considering that March sales were the heaviest of the post-depression period. Moreover, new sales are not far below shipments in volume and would be much heavier if mills were willing to accept all of the third quarter business that is offered. So far, most mills are restricting third quarter reservations to sheets and strip.

"Building projects of the smaller type are fairly numerous, but reports from contractors and architects indicate that a good many construction jobs of large size have been postponed or abandoned owing to higher material and labor costs, notwithstanding the fact that fabricated structural steel quotations have not yet reflected the recent $4 a ton advance on plain material. Whatever slackening in demand for plates and shapes may occur by curtailment of construction work is likely to be offset in part by further buying of railroad equipment.

"Pig iron production is increasing as additional furnaces go into blast. Meanwhile, foreign inquiry for pig iron has brought offers up to $28 a ton, Atlantic port, and a good deal of iron could be sold for shipment aboard if it were available.

"For the third consecutive week scrap prices have declined in all markets, reducing the Iron Age composite price to $20.75 and erasing all of the gains since early March."

Providence, R. I., Bank Granted FHLB Charter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced issuance of a charter to the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Providence, R. I. It is the first federal association of this character chartered in the State.

Directors of the association are: J. Howard McGrath, U. S. district attorney, who will act as president; J. Bertram Watson, secretary; Henry B. Congdon; F. Stewart Stranahan, George P. Clark, Earl S. Ladd, James McGarry, Prof. L. T. Bohl, Robert S. Ortoleva, Reginald Dimond, Max Weinograd, Harold Paull, James Sinclair, William A. Shawcross and Frank Crook.

Stock Exchange Seat $110,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a membership on the New York Stock Exchange for $110,000, an increase of $4000 over the previous sale.

U. S. Rail Board Urged by Bruere To Help Carriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Formation of an American transportation board of 10 men to frame policies governing transport in the United States is urged here by Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank. Mr. Bruere foresees a halt to further extension of railroad credit unless difficulties of the carriers are adjusted.

Mutual savings banks and life insurance companies in the past have supplied 50 per cent of the funds for railroad indebtedness, he told the Associated Traffic Clubs of America at their semi-annual meeting here last night, adding that those agencies were not likely to make further large investments in the carrier field until substantial problems had been solved.

Need National Policy

"The fundamental difficulty confronting us in respect to the railroad industry in America is that we have no clearly defined national policy for the preservation and development of railroad transportation," Mr. Bruere said. "I propose as a first step that a representative body of 10 men be created by a joint action of interested parties to frame a transportation policy for America."

Absence of policy had made the transportation business without unity of purpose and had not established any clear understanding of its relation to the national welfare, he added.

"It is clear that the railroads are by and large giving a good account of themselves," Mr. Bruere said.

Need Proper Credit

"In a number of instances the recovery of their mastery of difficulties has been a brilliant achievement. Nevertheless, they cannot earn enough, it seems, to restore their general credit, because costs are forced up while earnings are forced down.

"If the railways cannot continue to improve through a proper command of credit based upon sound and justifiable earnings, it would be foolish to dream of a prosperous and unified nation, no matter what laws or how many of them are found compatible or at variance with the Constitution."

A political agency has never created a single wealth-producing enterprise that insures continuous employment of man-power, in the opinion of Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business. Speaking before the traffic conference, Mr. Thorpe emphasized that the American standard of living would slip backward were it not for the "trail blazers and track layers."

World Tin Output Rises First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of tin for the first quarter of 1937 is equal to 43,800 tons, against 39,065 tons in the like quarter of 1936, according to the April Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council published by the Hague Statistical Office.

World production for the year ended March, 1937, totaled 177,400 tons, against 147,0000 tons in the previous 12 months.

World consumption statistics are available only up to the end of February, the total for the year ended February, 1937, being 160,391 tons, which represents an increase of about 7½ per cent over the figure for the previous year.

An important increase of over 16 per cent is recorded for tin consumption in the U. S. A., where 78,287 tons were used in the year under review. In Russia there was a 38 per cent increase, which places that country third among tin-consuming countries, with a record consumption of 10,453 tons.

There was a slight decrease in United Kingdom consumption from 22,113 tons in the year ended February, 1936, to 21,627 tons in the year ended February, 1937. Consumption in Germany decreased by nearly 8 per cent and in Italy by about 57 per cent. Among countries in which consumption increased substantially are France, with a 23 per cent increase; Japan, 31 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 32 per cent; Belgium, 23 per cent, and Poland, 42 per cent.

Street Thinks President's Last Guess on Deficit Still Too Low

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sardonic comment was made in Wall Street today about the President's increase in his estimate of the budget deficit for the year to end June 30. This is the fourth estimate he has made, and each one has been higher. The estimates have been as follows:

Budget message, Jan. 1935	$1,098,000,000
Interim estimate, Sept., 1936	2,097,000,000
Budget message, Jan. 1937	2,653,000,000
Latest estimate	2,962,000,000

The Street is of the opinion, however, that the President's latest estimate is still too low. Monthly deficits for the current fiscal year have been running about on a level with those of the previous fiscal year, and a projection through the full year indicates that more economy will have to be practiced in Washington than is expected in Wall Street if the current year's deficit is to be held down to the President's guess.

	Before Debt Retirement Monthly Deficit (in millions)	
	1935-1936	1936-1937
July	294	118
August	210	208
September	143	169
October	388	409
November	254	303
December	157	138
January	228	348
February	277	279
March (surplus)	181	257
April	284	203‡
May	301	?
June	134‡‡	?
Total	2687‡‡	?

‡To 16th inst.

‡‡After elimination of bonus payment.

There was considerable comment here over the fact that the Treasury statement of April 16 shows the deficit to have just passed the $2,000,000,000 mark. At the current rate, total April deficit should be around $375,000,000, May the same, and June around $125,000,000, bringing the total deficit to around $2,675,000,000, exclusive of debt retirement, against the President's $2,557,000,000.

It is pointed out here by critics of the Administration that the $2,000,000,000 deficit to April 16 is by no means an accurate picture of the facts, for it includes the following recoveries on capital assets:

	Fiscal Year to April 16 (In Millions) 1937	1936
Reported deficit	$2,003	$2,432
Less public debt retirements	87	374
Corrected deficit	$1,916	$2,078
Allow for capital realizations	440	133
Actual deficit	$2,356	$2,211

These realizations or recoveries have been as follows:

	1937	1936
Commodity Credit Corp.	$93.1	*$182
Farm Credit Administration	16.5	38.7
Loans to railroads	3.2	127.8
RFC	331.5	157.7

*Advances.

Treasury Over-Confident

Wall Street considers the President as having been adroit in his explanation of the failure of tax receipts to measure up to expectations. While he mentions "the obstruction of collections by numerous lawsuits" which accounts for about $100,000,000 of the difference, mostly due to the incredible legal snarl caused by the windfall tax, he ventured no explanation of the estimated $267,000,000 deficiency in the income tax receipts.

Local opinion is that this error was due to Treasury over-confidence in the revenues to be obtained from the tax on undivided corporate surpluses, strenuously supported by the Treasury in last spring's hearings on the Revenue Act of 1936, and by practically nobody else. On May 6, 1936, Mr. George O. May, senior partner of Price, Waterhouse & Company of New York, concluded certain remarks before the Senate Finance Committee on the Treasury's estimates by saying, "Taking all these considerations together, I do not find in the statistics any ground for believing that this law, if adopted, will permanently increase the revenue. It is, of course, possible that it will do so, but the Treasury has not, to my mind, made out any case that it will."

Street guessers on Treasury receipts were skeptical for some time in advance, of the Treasury's anticipations of March income taxes, the first to reflect the Revenue Act of 1936. On February 10 this writer estimated March income tax returns $700,000,000. On March 15 the "Week in Wall Street" stated that "For March, 1936, total income tax payments were $435,000,000, but the Treasury has predicted $840,000,000 for this March and the estimate has since been raised to $900,000,000. Final figure will probably not actually exceed $750,000,000." The final figure turned out at $700,272,831.10.

Ignores Interest Rate Rise

It was also considered significant here that the President failed to make any mention in his message of the most conspicuous development in Treasury finance in recent months, the rise in interest costs on both long- and short-term borrowing. January budget estimates on this item, together with results to date, are as follows:

	Interest on Public Debt
Actual, 1935-1936	$749,000,000
Estimated, 1936-1937	835,000,000
Estimated, 1937-1938	860,000,000

Since these figures were presented to the public, however, the cost of Treasury borrowing has gone up by about ½ per cent, and the top figure of the debt has been lifted by $1,000,000,000 or so. And nearly $3,000,000,000 of the public debt will mature in the present calendar year and have to be refunded at the new and higher rates. A sharp jump in interest costs is, therefore, inevitable.

Very little attention was paid in the Street to the 1938 estimates. No one has much further faith in them, for Treasury estimates of fiscal years yet to begin have become notoriously inaccurate in recent years.

	Presidential estimate 18 months in advance	Actual final deficit
1931-1932	*31	3153
1932-1933	1738	3083
1933-1934	841	3989
1934-1935	2312	3575
1935-1936	4528	4764
1936-1937	1098	3000?

*Surplus.

A few stock market bears had been hoping this week that the President would really indicate an intention to approach a balanced budget, but this hope had very little general credence in the Street. However, the between-the-lines impression gained by the Street, that no serious effort would be made to balance, had somewhat the same effect as did the announcement of the open-market committee of the Federal Reserve system a few weeks ago. "If the budget is not to be balanced now," comment was, "it will never be balanced," just as it was said, "If the Reserve buys government bonds now, it can never be counted on to sell in any volume."

Coal System Could Operate at 41 P. C. Of Estimated TVA Cost, Says Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Modern coal burning steam plants could generate the firm power planned for production by the TVA system of hydroelectric plants, when completed and fully loaded, at 41 per cent of the estimated cost of the TVA power, according to C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute.

Mr. Kellogg's statement, made before the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce, recently in convention at White Sulphur Springs, was based on calculations of data gathered from official government records, although not those reported by TVA to the public, he said.

Burden on Taxpayer

This excessively high premium that the taxpayer of the country must foot for water-generated power supplied to consumers in the TVA region is based on the difference in cost between the type of dams now being constructed for both navigation control and power production and those which the U. S. Army engineers recommended as adequate for "navigation" purposes—the primary object of which TVA and other government officials now contend they are intended.

Mr. Kellogg said that the army engineers calculations showed that the "Navigation" dams with complete canalization could be built for $74,709,000, and that the present type of power dams will cost $306,000,000 (exclusive of Wilson Dam) in accordance with testimony of TVA officials. The difference, $231,291,000 must necessarily be charged to the cost of power, although to date not one penny of the cost of construction of its dam had been allocated to electricity by TVA authorities up to the time of its last public report, he stated.

Costs Are Higher

With the addition of operation charges, etc., this amount brings the cost of TVA firm power to 9.5 mills per kilowatt hour at the bus bar, "the probable minimum true cost of hydroelectric power from the TVA when the system is fully loaded." Modern steam plants, consuming less than 9-10 of a pound of coal to the kilowatt hour produced, could be built in the TVA area and generate power at 3.92 mills a kilowatt hour. "This figure is about 41 per cent as large as the true cost of firm hydro power from the TVA 'navigation' plants as projected."

It thus appears, Mr. Kellogg indicated, that the Government could build the low type navigation dams for about one fourth of the cost of the present type, while steam power generating stations of the same capacity as the hydro stations could be installed at considerably less than half of the expenditure now being planned.

Baldwin Locomotive Orders Well Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Orders received in March by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, amounted to $6,019,215 as compared with $1,675,249 for March, 1936.

The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first three months of 1937 to $11,585,629 as compared with $7,128,704 in the corresponding period of last year.

On March 31, 1937, consolidated unfilled orders, including Midvale, amounted to $33,181,836 as against $30,531,416 on Jan. 1, 1937, and with $9,868,856 on March 31, 1936.

Kreuger & Toll Dividend

NEW YORK—The Marine Midland Trust Company of New York has received word from Stockholm that the liquidators in the Swedish bankruptcy of Kreuger & Toll Company expect to pay a dividend of 26 per cent on claims allowed in that bankruptcy.

Hummel-Ross Fibre Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of 174,729 shares of common stock of Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation will be made by a group headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons at $11 a share.

Douglas Comment On Bank Methods Weighed by Hall

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Edward B. Hall, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, asserted today that investment bankers "cannot object to being held to professional standards."

In a prepared address before the Bond Club of New York, he referred frequently to a speech made previously before the club by William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who proposed several changes in investment banking methods.

"Mr. Douglas spoke of our business as a profession and pointed out that bankers can exercise a wholesome influence on protective clauses in charters and indentures, assert an influence to prevent complicated and unsound capital structures and make certain that adequate and proper provision is made for giving security holders an opportunity to participate directly or through competent and honest representatives in the formulation of management policies," Hall said.

"These are important duties and to excel in their performance is and long has been the pride and ambition of banking houses seeking to make and maintain an honorable reputation in this profession. It is the inclusion of these duties in our business which warrants its being often called a profession and we cannot object to being held to professional standards.

"Experienced judgment, so far as I have heard it expressed, is almost unanimous that these duties can be discharged most effectively when there is a continuing relationship between the issuing company and the investment bankers.

"Accordingly I find it difficult to reconcile the suggestions by Mr. Douglas as to how bankers can exert a wholesome influence—with which we are all in accord—with the belief he expressed in the same address that 'continuity of banking relationships is of unestablished value to anyone except the banker.'"

FTC May Inquire Into 'Propaganda' By Power Concerns

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee recommended a $150,000 investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of "propaganda" by private power companies against public ownership.

The trade commission would be empowered to make a new inquiry similar to the six-year investigation it made prior to 1933 into the activities of the power companies.

The inquiry would be authorized under a resolution introduced by Senator Norris (Ind-Neb) for "an investigation with respect to alleged efforts of privately owned public utilities unfairly to control public opinion concerning municipal or public ownership of electrical generating and distributing facilities."

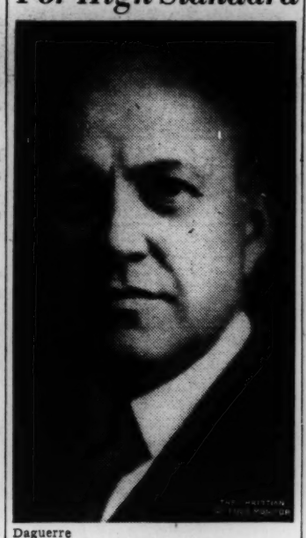
The resolution, which the committee reported favorably to the Senate, referred to the former inquiry, but said that it was confined to activities prior to 1933 and that there was "reason to believe that such efforts have persisted notwithstanding their former exposure."

Carnegie-Illinois To Maintain Prices

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest subsidiary of United States Steel, announced it would maintain present prices on principal steel products during the third quarter.

The industry usually announces its prices a few days before the quarter opens. Steel men said the Carnegie-Illinois announcement would tend to prevent a rush of orders in an attempt to beat a possible increase in prices.

For High Standard



Daguerre

Edward B. Hall

President of the Investment Bankers Association of America

Foreigners Expand Holdings of Stock In U. S. Steel Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investors hold more than three quarters of the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation, but the proportion has declined from that on Dec. 31 of 1936, according to a company report. Then the percentage of shares so held was 76.08, while the March 31 proportion of the 8,703,252 shares outstanding was 75.19 per cent. The balance in each case was held by brokers.

Investors held 88.82 per cent of United States Steel's preferred stock on March 31, against 88.68 per cent at the end of 1936.

The bulk of brokers' holdings were in New York, with houses in this city on March 31 accounting for 21.24 per cent of the common stock, against 24.81 per cent for all brokers, and 20.63 per cent on Dec. 31, against 23.92 per cent.

Featuring the report was the revelation that foreigners have increased their holdings of United States Steel common by a wide margin. At the end of last year such holdings were only 605,587 shares, or 6.95 per cent of the total, but at the end of March they had risen to 726,217 shares, or 8.34 per cent. Preferred stock proved less popular abroad, the percentage rising narrowly, from 2.07 to 2.08 per cent.

Holland led all foreign holders of common, with 303,405 shares. England was next with 272,368 and Canada third with 103,972. No other foreign country held more than France, with 12,959. In holdings of preferred on March 31, Canada led with 24,123, followed by England with 18,750 and Holland with 15,430. France again was fourth, with 5182.

Road Orders Six Locomotives

NEW YORK (AP)—Purchase of six high-speed passenger locomotives from Baldwin Locomotive Works for delivery in November has been authorized by directors of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The railway also has ordered 3000 tons of 131-pound rails.

Demand for Wool Quiet This Week, But Prices Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Demand for wool has fallen away sharply but prices hold firm in all markets and it is next to impossible to pick up any low cost raw material.

About the only business passing in the Boston wool market is occasional lots for filling in needs on some pressing lot of goods. Most of the purchases are in the finer grades of domestic wools and spot imported wools of the wearing apparel class.

Large Wool Imports

Yet wools continue to pour into Boston from overseas, and Boston customs officials handled 11,100,310 pounds last week alone, including 6,471,660 pounds imported last week, and 4,628,650 pounds withdrawn from warehouse.

Wools imported into the Massachusetts Customs District—Boston and nine sub-ports—during the current fiscal year, from July 1, to April 17, amount to 143,497,696 pounds. Of this total, Lawrence alone received 14,635,284 pounds.

In Boston the supply of medium grades of domestic wool is small. Sales of bright fleece Ohio and Michigan wool at 45c, delivered, are hard to duplicate with most eastern buyers reluctant to pay that figure now. Fine and fine medium early shorn wools sell now and again but in a small way, with manufacturers apparently willing to pay as much as $1.03 a pound, clean, for the better Arizona wools.

Foreign Markets Firm

Overseas markets are firm though not of necessity higher. Primary markets are nearing the end of the season's sales. The last sale of the New Zealand season was held in Dunedin, when the offerings were found too scant to hold the Wellington sale that was due to be the finale.

The leading reason for the slowness in raw wool lies in the dropping off in demand for piecegoods, the market for which is distinctly slower in regards to new business. But prices of goods remain firm and in some instances the trend is upward, while the mills continue busy on contracts previously taken. Most of the clothing manufacturers have covered their season requirements on goods.

Mohair, too, is quiet, insofar as new business is concerned. Quotations for adult Texas mohair bags are firm around 75c.

Power Output Up 12 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP) —Production of electricity in the week ended April 17 was 2,173,223,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported. This was a decline of .2 of 1 per cent from the previous week's figure of 2,176,368,000, but a gain of 12.4 per cent over the comparable 1936 production of 1,933,610,000 kilowatt hours.

The institute's report showed the following per cent increases in production over 1936 in the major geographic regions: New England 14.5, Middle Atlantic 12.5, Central Industrial 15.5, West Central 8.0, Southern States 16.0, Rocky Mountain 37.5, Pacific Coast 4.1.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (ets.)	1,400,000
Previous day	1,127,760
1937 vol. to date	181,412,236
1936 vol. to date	205,838,203

Stocks Advance Fractions to 2 Or More Points

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Stocks climbed carefully but persistently in today's market.

While the pace dragged throughout most of the proceedings, gains of fractions to 2 or more points were widely distributed from the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

Steels and coppers, followed closely by rails, led the forward tilt. Farm implements again exhibited strength, and motors, oils and specialties leaned upward. Utilities were narrow.

Conspicuous stock gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, National Nickel, Howe Sound, Dome Mines, Revere Copper, St. Joseph Lead, International Silver, Skelly Oil, Seaboard Oil, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Illinois Central, Pullman, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Western Union, General Electric and Barber Company.

Some New Highs

New 1937 tops were recorded by Deere, Texas Corp., and Cleveland Graphite. There was a flurry in the low-priced oils, with large blocks of Socony Vacuum and Pure Oil moving at small changes either way. Utilities held to a slim groove.

Further consideration of yesterday's cut in the domestic copper price brought support to red metal shares on the theory the adjustment will stimulate buying in many lines which have been holding off because of higher costs.

Helpful also to the coppers was the opinion expressed by President Cates of Phelps Dodge that prices should stabilize between 14 and 15 cents a pound.

Bonds Advance

The bond market covered a bit more ground on the up side today.

U. S. Governments did little during early trading.

Under further quiet demand such loans as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s (G), St. Paul 5s, Chicago & Great Western 4¾s, Rock Island General 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Northern Pacific 4s worked ahead fractions to around a point.

Similar improvement marked Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Paper 5s, and Remington Rand 4¼s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s were quoted slightly lower along with Pure Oil 4¼s. Chesapeake Corp. 5s were a shade improved.

A rise of about 1½ in Abitibi Power & Paper 5s gave a little color to an otherwise uneventful market for foreign loans, Japanese and Colombian issues sold off moderately.

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Industrial specialties held a commanding lead in today's curb market, with gains ranging from 1 to 8 points.

Trading favorites in the utility, oil and metals sections were fractionally higher generally.

Pepperell Manufacturing, with an advance of more than 8, almost duplicated its rise of Tuesday. Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Raymond Concrete Pile, Technicolor, Wayne Pump, Sherwin-Williams, Consolidated Mining & Smelting and Babcock & Wilcox held gains of 1 to 5 in late trading.

Commodities Rise In World Markets

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Commodities recovered sharply in world markets today following renewed official denials of any intention of tampering with the U. S. Treasury's gold price.

A brisk upswing in the London markets, especially in copper and rubber, was followed here by a boost in the price of export copper and copper and rubber futures.

The red metal for shipment abroad commanded 14.30 cents a pound, compared with 14.075 yesterday, while future deliveries gained nearly ½ cent. The domestic price remained at 14.50 cents, at which it was set yesterday.

Rubber futures improved by nearly Hides gained about ⅛ of a cent a pound.

At Chicago grains were moderately better.

Cotton failed to join in the general upswing.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per- iod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Appleton Co pf	$3.50	..	May 1	Apr. 17
Increased				
Dow Chemical	75c	..	May 15	May 1
Initial				
Am States Util Corp	5½% pf	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Castle (A M) & Co. new		50c	Q	May 10	May 3
Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump new		25c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 23
Interim				
Amsterdam Rub	8%	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra				
Macmillan Co.		40c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Irregular				
Amer Optical Co		25c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Twin Coach Co		15c	..	May 10	Apr. 30
Regular				
American Book Co.		$1	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 19
Amer Invest Co. of Ill					
$2 conv pf		50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Appleton Co pf		$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Bank of Montreal		$2	Q	June 1	Apr. 30
Bd&Sh Tr 6% pf		37½c	Q	June 1	May 22
Brewer (C), Ltd		$1	M	May 25	May 20
Brit-Amer Oil, Ltd		25c	..	July 2	June 16
Brit Celanese, Ltd. 7% 1st pf		3½%	S	Apr. 30	Apr. 14
Dow Chemical pf		$1.25	Q	May 15	May 1
Goshen & Deck Ry. 40c		A	Apr. 20	Apr. 13
Hawaiian Agricult.		20c	M	May 31	May 25
Hearn D St cv pf		75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Kable Bro 6% pf		$1.50	Q	May 15	May 15
Kayser (J) & Co.		50c	Q	May 15	May 1
MacMillan Co.		25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Do non-cum pf		$1.25	Q	Apr. 12	Apr. 12
Mayfair I (LAngls)		75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
McIntyre Porc Min.		50c	Q	June 1	May 1
Mergenthaler Lino.		50c	Q	June 15	May 19
N England Fund formerly American Securities Trust, beneficial int.		12c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
N. Amer. Oil Cons.		25c	..	May 5	Apr. 26
O'Com'M$1.50CIAA		37½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Plaza Bank St. L.		37½c	..	May 1	Apr. 26
PublicSCp NJ 6% pf		50c	..	May 31	May 1
Sun Oil Co		25c	Q	June 15	May 25
Do 6% pf		$1.50	Q	June 1	May 10
Thompson (J R)		12½c	Q	May 15	May 5
Towle Mfg. Co.		$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
W. [illegible]		[illegible]	Q	May 15	May 1
White (S S) Dent M.		30c	Q	May 5	Apr. 20
Zellers, Ltd., 6% pf		$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 30

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	Apr 15
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	5	83½	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	28	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 19
36	30½	Addressog (1)	7	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ¼
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	5	2¾	2½	2½	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	77¼	76¼	77¼	+1¼
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15¾	12⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	14	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
5⅜	3⅞	Allegheny	24	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Allegheny pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
59¾	43½	Allegheny pf $30 ww	3	50½	49½	49½	— ⅝
59	43¾	Allegheny pf $40 ww	4	50	50	50	
52¼	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	43	42½	42½	—1
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	245	242¼	245	+3
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	34	26¾	25⅝	26¾	+1¼
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	84	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅜
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	42	70½	69⅛	70	+1
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr 20
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	Apr 20
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	13	107	106¼	107	+1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	91	91	91	+ ¾
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (½g)	5	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	11	64⅞	63½	64⅞	+1⅛
121	101¾	Am Can (4a)	8	104⅞	104	104⅞	— ⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	154½	154	154½	+2
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	16	61½	60¾	61	
104½	92⅜	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	94	93	93	Apr 20
99½	73	Am Chain & Cab(1g)	17	97¾	95¼	96½	+1
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	145½	145	145	—3
105⅛	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100	100	100	
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
30¾	26⅜	Am Comi Alco	19	28¼	28	28	+ ½
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	12	29¼	29	29	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	11	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	
13¾	7⅛	Am & For Pow	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	51	51	51	+ ½
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	28½	27½	28¼	Apr 20
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	15	20	19⅝	20	Apr 17
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅞
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	28	16	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	8	51	50½	50½	
125	113	Am Loco pf	2	113	113	113	— ¼
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (½g)	10	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
13⅝	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	16	55	54	55	+ ¼
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr 12
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	18	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	67¾	67¼	67¼	—1
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	57½	57¼	57¼	— ¼
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	65	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	54	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅞
36	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
29	23⅛	Am Seating	3	24	23¾	24	+ ½
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	65	91½	89	91⅜	+2⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	141¾	141¾	141¾	Apr 19
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅝	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¾
73¼	55⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	36	55½	54⅛	55½	+ ⅜
26⅛	20	Am Stores (2)	15	24	23	24	+2
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅝
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	Apr 19
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¾
187	167⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	169½	168⅜	169	+ ¾
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	2	82	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	17	83¾	83	83	—1
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	132½	132¼	132½	— ½
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	28	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 20
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	70	70	70	+1
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3⅜	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	20	15½	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
185	107	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 6
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	62½	62½	62½	Apr 19
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	145	58¼	56⅝	58	+1¼
97	79	Anacom W & C (½g)	1	85	85½	85½	Apr 20
24⅝	8	Anchor Cap (.15g)	22	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 17
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	42	42	42	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	6	110½	110	110	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	68	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	95	94½	95	+ ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	10	64⅜	63¾	64⅜	+1⅜
16¼	14½	Arnold Const (⅝g)	3	14	13⅞	14	
17⅞	12⅝	Artloom	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
24¾	18¾	Asso Dry Gds	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr 15
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 15
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	53½	51½	51½	Apr 20
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)		99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅝	69¼	Atch T & S F (2e)	46	85	83	85	+1¼
104	99⅞	Atchison pf (6)	2	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	†10	50¼	49¼	50¼	+1
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Apr 16
44	35	Atl G &WI lpf		37	37	37	Apr 20
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	24	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Apr 20
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	1⅜	17¾	17¾	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	Apr 17
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	2	80	78	78	—4
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	16¼	16	16	Apr 19
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	27	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr 17
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	52	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	67	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	24	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	3	115	114½	114½	— ½
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	3	114⅛	114	114½	— ½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	89	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅝
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	5	41½	41	41¼	+ ¼
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	2	42	42	42	—1½
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	†20	39¼	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅞
32	25¾	Barker Bros	5	29¾	29⅛	29½	+ ½
35½	26⅞	Barnsdall (1)	30	32½	31⅞	32	+ ¾
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar(1834g)	9	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	26	26	26	
106¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	102⅜	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109	108⅜	109	— ¾
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	22⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	38	23⅜	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	6	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	56⅞	56½	56⅞	Apr 19
105½	73	Beth Stl	†55	93¾	92¼	93½	+2⅜
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
129½	119½	Beth Stl pf (7)	2	121⅜	120¼	121⅛	+1⅝
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	59	59	59	+1
38	30	Blk & Decker (½g)	4	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	10	26½	†53¼	26¼	+ ½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	15	41	40	41	+1½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	7	46	45	46	+1
28	25¾	Borden (1.60)	30	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	8	81	80	81	+1
15¾	8¾	Boston & Me	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
4½	2⅜	Botany C M A	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Apr 16
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	61	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	20	49¼	48	49¼	+1¾
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	49	48½	49	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	41½	41½	41½	— ½
8	4¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
38½	24	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	24¾	24¾	24¾	Apr 20
53	35	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	38	35	35⅛	35	
102¼	88½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	92¼	92	92	Apr 20
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	7	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48	47½	47½	+ ⅛
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	8	21½	21	21	
25¾	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	12	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	11	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	16	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	9	38	38	38	Apr 20
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	14	59	57½	59	+1½
35⅞	28⅛	Burr Ad Mach(.80)	17	30¼	29½	30	+ ¼
13¾	7⅝	Bush Term	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	32½	32⅛	32½	— ¼
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	15	6	6	6	— ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	9	27½	27¼	27½	
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	6	31⅜	31⅜	31½	
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1¼
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
75	61⅜	Callahan Z-Ld		4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20½	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	14	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
38¼	27¼	Can D G Ale	26	33¼	32½	32½	— ¼
17¼	13⅞	Canad Pac	35	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
61½	49	Cann Mills (½g)	4	49¾	49	49	Apr 20
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr 20
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	37	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
176½	138	Case (J I)	34	169¾	166	167½	+1¾
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	8	93¾	92¼	93¼	+1¾
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	65	38¾	38	38⅛	— ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	112	111½	111½	— ½
48¼	36½	Celotex	2	44¼	44	44	— ⅜
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir(1½a)	4	35¼	34½	43½	Apr 20
7⅝	5¼	Cent Fdy	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	33	Cent R R N J	3	30¾	30	30	— ⅞
24¾	7	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
4¼	10½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	6	12¼	13	12¾	+ ⅛
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	73¾	73	73¾	+1½
23⅝	6¼	Certain-teed	11	20½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
60½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	2	59¾	59	59	Apr 20
48	32	Checker Cab	2	71½	31⅜	31½	— ½
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	33	61⅜	61⅛	61¼	
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Apr 19
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	4	85¼	85	85¼	— ⅛
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr 19
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	11	11	11	
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	3	14⅝	14¼	14½	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	3	3	3	
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
32	27¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
3¼	1	Chi M St P & P	2	2½	½	2½	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	10	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
17	13	Chi Pneu T	2	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (7a)	1	63½	63	63½	+1¼
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	3	3	3	
8¾	¾	C R I P 6% pf	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8	7¾	8	Apr 20
27½	21¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr 16
22½	18	Chick Cot Oil	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	7	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	110	121¾	118	121⅝	+4¼
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	2	20½	20	20	
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	1	9	9	9	
38⅛	82¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	17	36⅞	36	36½	+1
43	3⅜	Clev Gra Br (½g)	42	44¼	43⅜	44¼	+1¼
98⅜	73	Cluett Pea (3)	2	91	91	91	Apr 20
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	4	162½	162	162	+1
58¼	37	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	22	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Apr 16
62¾	53	Coli & Alk (2a)	12	59½	59	59½	+1
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	42	41¼	42	+1
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	37	14¾	14½	14⅝	
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	96	95	96	+1⅛
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
46½	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	41½	41½	41½	—2
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121	121	121	+ ¾
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	19	63	61½	63	+2½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	106	105	106	+1½
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	21	68½	67	68⅝	+1⅝
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	
21¼	16¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	8	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
4½	2¾	Com'with & Sou	45	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
75⅝	55	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	57	56½	57	+ ⅞
19⅛	13½	Conde Nast	2	15½	15⅛	15½	— ½
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	6	41⅜	39¾	41½	+1⅜
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 20
18⅞	13⅝	Consol Cigar	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Apr 20
13¼	8½	Con Coal	26	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
49⅞	38½	Con Edis (½g)	27	39¾	39¼	39⅜	— ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	2	107	106¾	107	+1
5¾	4⅛	Con Film	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	11	15	15	15	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Lower—Corporate Liens Steady—Curb List Is Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Standard Gas Reorganization Plans Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An announcement sent to stockholders by the protective committees for the notes and debentures and the $6 and $7 prior preferred stocks of the Standard Gas & Electric Company outlined a plan of reorganization of the company which may develop within 60 days.

In a joint statement issued by the two committees, it was said that there is "now reasonable expectation that with the co-operation of all interests an amended plan of reorganization can be filed in court and proposed within the next 60 days."

It is proposed in the plan that the $24,649,500 of 6 per cent notes which matured on Oct. 1, 1935, should be suitably extended, and that there should be a material reduction in the funded debt of Standard Gas & Electric. It contemplates also provision of a method to liquidate preferred stock and dividend arrearages, and a board of directors more representative of all classes of securities held by the public.

It is pointed out by the committees, however, that the reduction in debt should be brought about without the "expense of an underwriting or the sacrifice-sale of the assets of the company." The letter of the notes and debenture committee, headed by Samuel McRoberts, states:

"Holders of notes and debentures will have the option to exchange their notes and debentures partially for a new funded obligation of the company, and partially for the stocks of certain operating subsidiaries of the Standard Gas & Electric System and for other investments held by the company, or to retain their present notes and debentures. In this way the funded debt of the company may be substantially reduced."

With reference to the treatment to be accorded to holders of the $6 and $7 prior preferred stocks under the proposed plan, the letter of the prior preference stock committee says:

"The plan contemplates no abridgement of the rights of the prior preferred stockholders. On the contrary, it is proposed that they shall have the right to vote, right to representation on the board of directors, and that a method be provided by which their dividend arrears may be liquidated."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. day	Year ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	2½%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1	1
4-6 months	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼@1½	1½@1¾	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1 %	1 %	1 %

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
5-6 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked
3 mos bills	⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝
Short bills	⅝	⅝
Bar silver	20½d	20½d
Bar gold	141s 1½d	141s 5½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	8	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92⅜	$4.92	$4.8397
Cables	4.92⅞	4.92⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0444	.0446	$
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1686	.1695
Swits'l'd—franc	.2285	.2284	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0527
Germany—mark	.4021	.4033	.4037
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	$
Sweden—krona	.2540	.2538	.4537
Norway—krone	.2477	.2474	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2200	.2198	.4537
Spain—peseta †	.3267	.3267	.2382
Greece—drachma	.0090½	.0090	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447	.0447	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3050	.3050	.7187
Bra'l—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2872	.2862	.8440
India—rupee	.3725	.3722	.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5509	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3069	.3062½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5787½	.5787½	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5012¾	.5012½	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.34⅛	1.37	1.34⅛	1.34⅝—	⅜
July	1.21¼	1.22½	1.20¼	1.20¼—	⅞
Sept.	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.17⅛	1.17⅛—	.01
	Corn				
May	1.30⅛	1.30⅛	1.28⅜	1.28⅜—	½
July	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.17⅛	1.17⅛—	.01¼
Sept.	1.10½	1.10½	1.08¾	1.08¾—	⅜
	Oats				
May	.50⅝	.50⅝	.49½	.49⅝—	⅛
July	.45	.45¼	.44¾	.44¾—	⅛
Sept.	.41½	.41½	.40¾	.40¾—	⅛
	Rye				
May	1.12½	1.13	1.11¾	1.11¾+	½
July	1.06	1.06	1.04½	1.04½—	½
Sept.	.96	.96¾	.95	.95 —	⅝

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 19: Receipts, $26,047,629; expenditures, $49,149,772; balance, $1,690,-448,487. Customs receipts for the month, $29,385,214. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,983,988,780; expenditures, $6,036,213,457 (including $2,386,164,-894 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,052,227,677. Gross debt, $34,827,379,078, a decrease of $1,050,783 under the previous day. Gold assets, $11,-722,835,206, including $491,563,235 of inactive gold.

Rubber Futures,

(Reported by Thomas & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net chg
May	23.12	23.12	23.03	23.04	+.50
July	23.30	23.41	23.30	23.40	+.43

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Two-thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 43-45	105.12	105.12	105.12
6 4s 44-54	110.8	110.8	110.8
1 3⅜s 40-43 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
6 3¾s 41-43 Mch	105.24	105.24	105.24
10 3¼s 41	105.27	105.12	105.12
1 3¼s 44-46	105.3	105.3	105.3
9 3⅛s 46-49	103.23	103.23	103.23
1 3s 46-48	103.2	103.2	103.2
16 3s 51-55	102.16	102.14	102.14
1 3s 51-55 reg	102.7	102.7	102.7
69 2⅞s 55-60	100.26	100.18	100.18
16 2¾s 45-47	101.21	101.18	101.18
3 2¾s 45-47 reg	101.20	101.20	101.20
17 2¾s 48-51	100.4	99.31	99.31
146 2¾s 51-54	99.25	99.18	99.19
55 2¾s 56-59	99.22	99.20	99.20
33 2½s 49-53	97.23	97.19	97.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 2¾s 42-47	100.17	100.14	100.14
8 3s 47	102.2	101.30	101.30
13 3s 49	101.27	101.22	101.25
1 3¼s 64	102.10	102.10	102.10

Home Owners' Loan

28 3s A52	101.9	101	101
41 2¾s 49	99.27	99.19	99.22
26 2¼s 42-44	99.17	99.16	99.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46	100	100	100
14 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Alleghany 5s 44	98	97¾	98
6 Alleghany 5s 49	90¾	90½	90½
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63¼	63	63
5 Allegh & West 4s 98	94	93¾	94
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	98	98	98
24 Am & For Pw 5s 2030	79½	78	78
6 Am Ice 5s 53	95½	95¼	95½
18 AbiChem 5½s 49	106½	106¼	106¼
39 Am T & T 5½s 43	113	112⅝	112⅝
38 Am T&T 3¼s 66	98⅛	97⅜	97¾
1 Am T&T cv 4½s 39	105	105	105
52 Am T&T 3¼s 61	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞
24 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	60	56	50¼
4 Am Wri Pf 6s 47 ct	57	57	57
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅛	105	150
13 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	96⅞	97
12 Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97⅛	97¼
2 Arm 4½s '39	102	26-31	26-32
3 Armstrong C 4s '50	104	104	104
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109⅜	109	109
10 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
16 Atl & Birm 4s '33	36½	35½	36¼
43 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101½	101¼	101½
14 A C Line 4½s '64	94⅞	94¼	94½
1 A C Line 5s '45	103½	103½	103½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 Atl Refin 5s '37	100	22-32	
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	99	98¼	98¼
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	112¼	112¼	111⅞
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	88¾	88⅜	88½
12 B&O 5s 96 F	87½	87⅛	87⅛
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	87	87	87
3 B&O cv 4½s '60	77½	77	77½
6 B&O 4s '48	107	106⅞	106⅞
8 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 B&O 5s S W '50	103½	103½	103½
1 B&O 4s T C '59	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Bell TPa 5s '48B	117	117	117
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	123	122	123
13 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	102⅞	103
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	86½	86½	86½
15 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	29⅜	29¼	29¼
1 Bost Mills 6½s '34	111½	111½	111½
8 Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	100	99⅞	99⅞
42 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93	92½	92½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	100⅛	100¼	100¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	87⅜	87	87
5 Bur C R & No 5s '34	27	27	27
2 By Prod C 5½s '45	103	103	103
5 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
12 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	27¼	27	27¼
4 Can Nor Ry 4½s '62	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 7	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
4 Can Pac 5s '44	112	111⅞	112
4 Can Pac 5s '54	108½	108	108
9 Can Pac 4½s '46	104¼	104	104
12 Can Pac 4½s '60	101½	101½	101½
21 Can Pac 4s perp	96¼	96	96
10 Caro Cen 4s '49	76½	76½	76½
8 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	21½	21½	21½
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	21½	21½	21½
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	71	71	71
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	99¾	99½	99½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	108	108	108
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s 37	92	73½	92
1 Cen Steel 8s 41	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
55 Chesap Corp 5s 47	138⅜	138⅛	138½
73 Ches Corp 5s 44	122	121¼	122
1 C&O 2½s 96 D	96	96	96
6 C&O 4½s 92	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	96	96	96
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	57	56¾	57
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	115	115	115
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	108½	108½	108½
9 CB&Q 3½s III 49	105½	105	105
47 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	41¾	40¼	41½
9 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	41	40	41
29 Chic Gt West 4s 59	47½	47	47
2 Chi I & L 6s 66	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
4 Chi I & L 6s 47	37	36¾	37
4 Chi & L 5s 66	20½	20½	20½
2 CM&StP 4½s 89	68	68	68
54 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	32½	32	32½
44 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	11¼	11	11
6 Chi & N W 6½s 36	54	53¾	54
9 Chi & N W gm 5s '87	48¾	47¾	48¾
45 Chi & N W cv 4½s '49	21¾	20⅝	21⅛
17 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	21½	21	21
1 Chi & N W 4s '87	44½	44½	44½
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	74½	74½	74½
23 C R I & P 4½s '52 A ct	20	20	20
20 C R I & P cv 4½s '60	14	13¾	14
26 C R I & P 4s '88	39	38¼	38¾
4 C R I & P 4s '88 ct	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
35 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	23¼	22⅜	23½
10 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	20¼	20	20
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Ch Un Sta 4½ '63 D	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	100¾	100½	100½
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¼	103	103
7 Childs Co 8s '43	90½	90	90½
16 Cinn Gas El 3¼s '66	99¾	99½	99⅝
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
30 C C C & St L 4½s '77	96½	95¼	95¼
7 C C C & St L 4s'91CWM	94½	94	94½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111½	111½	111½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	102¼	101¾	102¼
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102½	101⅞	101⅞
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	102	102
105 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105	104¾	105
21 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67	67	67
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
51 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Con Oil 3½s '51	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101	101	101
10 Container 5s '42	101½	101⅜	101½
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Crown Wil 6s '51	104	104	104
5 Cuba Nu Ry 5½s '52	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s '52	55¾	55¾	55¾
12 Del & Hud 7½s '43	91¾	91⅜	91⅞
14 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
5 D & R G 4½s '36	33¼	33¼	33¼
5 D & R G 4s 36	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 D & R G W 5s '55	19½	19½	19½
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	19	18⅞	19
2 D Moin&FtD 4s '35 ct	11	11	11
1 Det Ed 5s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Duluth & I R 5s '37	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
26 Erie rfg 5s '67	83	82¾	82¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	82¾	82½	82¾
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	98	98	98
20 Erie gen lien 4s '96	85¼	84⅞	85
5 Erie cv 4s '53B	87	87	87
4 Erie Genе 6s '57	117½	117½	117½
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	15⅛	15	15
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74	15¾	15½	15½
4 Fla 1st 4½s '59	78	78	78
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104½	104½
18 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	101½	101½	101⅝
33 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	100⅜	100	100⅜
10 Geo Bel 8s '45	40	40	40
39 Goodrich 4½s '56	99¾	99½	99½
4 Goodrich 6s '45	105¼	105	105¼
37 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117	116⅞	117
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	109½	109½	109½
15 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	102½	102	102
7 Gt Nor 1st 4s '61	111	111	111
191 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	134½	132¾	134½
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108	107¾	108
2 Gulf MN 5s '50	99	99	99
11 Gulf StU Utl 4½s '46	103½	103	103½
12 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	105	104¾	104¾
5 Hoe Co 1st mtg '44	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47¾	47¾	47¾
10 Hud Man rfg 5s '57	75	74½	74½
6 Hud & Man2inc 5s '57	30½	30½	30½
42 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	104½	104½	104½
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	76½	75¾	75¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	88½	88	88
4 Ill Cen 4s '52	88¾	88¾	88¾
17 Ill Cen 4s '53	85	84¾	85
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	86½	86½	86½
43 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
17 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77	76½	76½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	76½	76½	76½
24 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32½	32	32⅜
146 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	77¾	76¼	77¾
19 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	15¼	15	15¼
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	37½	37½	37½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	37½	37½	37½
5 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80¼	79¾	79¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	99	99	99
3 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅞	100¾	100¾
6 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83¾	83½	83½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	67¾	67¾	67¾
7 Int T&T 5s '55	71⅞	71¾	71¾
35 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8½	8¼	8⅜
5 James F&Clea 4s '59	96½	96½	96½
13 K C South 5s '50	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 K C Term 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Keith B F 6s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60½	60¼	60¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60	60	60	60
3 Lautaro Nit 6s 54	40	40	40
10 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	40½	40⅛	40⅛
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	99	99	99
5 Leh Val NY4½s40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	78½	76½	76½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	68½	68½	68½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	63	63	63
10 Leh Val HTer5s54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	130	130	130
2 Loews 3½s 46	98¾	98½	98½
9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	103	102¾	102¾
8 Louisia. & Ark 5s 69	96¼	95⅞	96¼
10 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Louis & N 4s 40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	97½	97½	97½
17 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92⅝	92	92
1 L&N Pad&M4s46	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Maine Cen 4s 45	102	102	102
20 Manhat Ry 4s 90	40	38⅞	40
22 Manhat Ry 4s90ct	36	34⅞	36
5 Manhat Ry 2d4s2013	20½	20½	20½
2 Man RRSoL4s59	76	76	76
5 McCrorySt's 5s 51	104	104	104
10 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Mead Corp 6s 45A	105½	105	105½
6 MetWSideECh 4s38	13½	13½	13½
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 MilSt'Ry&L 5s '61B	103	103	103
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	40¼	40¼	40¼
16 M & St L 4s '49	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	25½	25	25
2 MSP&SSMgtd 5s '38	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
6 M-K-T 5s '62A	81½	80¾	80¾
6 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	88¾	88¼	88¼
1 M-K-T 4s '62 B	69	69	69
73 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17½	17	17⅜
14 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	45¼	44⅞	45¼
111 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	45	44½	45
24 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	45	44⅜	45
93 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21⅜	20⅞	21
12 Mo Pac 5s '80H	45	44½	45
84 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	45	44⅜	45
18 Mob & Oh 5s '38	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
4 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	89	89	89
12 MonWPaPSv 4½s '60	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
2 MonWPaPSv 5s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Mont Cen 5s '37	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Mont Pow 3¾ '66	94	93¾	94
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	93	93	93
3 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	89	89	89
31 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¼	104	104¼
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¾	104½	104¼
19 Natl Steel 4s '65	104¾	104½	104¾
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	94¼	94¼	94¼
29 N O Pw Sv 5s '52 A	97¼	94¾	94¾
12 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	97⅞	96½	98½
25 N Orl Term 4s '53	94⅝	94½	94⅝
1 N O Tex&M 5½s '54	61½	61½	61½
4 N O Tex&M 5s '54B	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107¼	107¼	107¼
PCC&St L 4½s '77	107	107	107
Portl Gen E 4½s '60	63	63	63
Postal Tel&C 5s '53	30⅞	30½	30⅞
Prov Sec 4s '57	24	24	24
Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	124½	123	124½
PureOil 4¾s '50 xw	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
Purity Bak 5s 48	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Readg 4½s 97 A	107	107	107
Readg 4½s 97 B	107⅜	107¼	107¼
Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	99½	99½	99½
Rem Rand 4½s 56	186¾	106⅝	106½
Republic Steel 5½s 54	122½	122	122
Republic Steel 4½s 61	97⅜	97	97
Republic Steel 4½s 56	98	97⅞	98
Republic Steel 4½s 50	194	191	193¼
Richfld Oil 4s44A ct	54¼	54¼	54¼
Rio Gr clt 4s 49	47½	47¼	47¼
R I Ark & La 4½s 34	23¼	22⅜	22¾
Rutland 1st 4½s 41	27½	27½	27½
Saguenay P&L 4¼s66	100¾	100¾	100¾
StLIM&SdnR&G '33	82	82	82
St LSF 4½s '78	31¼	30¾	31¼
St LSF 4½s '78ctf st	27¼	26⅞	27
St LSF 4s 50 A ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
St LSW 5s '52	61	61	61
St LSW rfg 5s'50 wd	47½	47¼	47½
St LSW 1st 4s '89	92	92	92
St LSW 2d 4s '89	71	69¾	71
SAnA Pass 4s '43	100½	100½	100½
San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
Seabd A L cn 6s '45	22½	22	22⅜
Sea A L 6s '45 ct	21¾	21½	21½
Sea A L aj 5s '49	12	12	12
Sea A L 4s '50	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
Sea A L 4s '50 st	32¾	32½	32¾
Sea AL rfg 4s '59	18½	18	18½
Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	17½	16¾	17½

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions. 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Agents wanted, part or all time, to buy outright and resell at profit, original and unique pictorials of Inca ruins and actual life scenes. Highly dignified, and remunerative work. Prospects for these artistic pictorials are professors and students' of Institutions of Higher Learning, Clubs and Societies, officer of business executives, professional men, et cetera. For details, write to M. A. CALDERON, 1629 Crenshaw Blvd.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes: 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022. Charles W Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and Velox printed, 25c; reprints, 3c ea.; 5x7 enlargements, 10c; 8x10, 25c. HODGHTON, 114 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

An Ideal Coronation Souvenir

The Special Coronation Number of the London Illustrated News—Price $1.00

The date of Coronation May 12. This historical number will be mailed direct from London May 15. Latest date for accepting orders May 4. I. S. E. News Agency, 96 So. Elm St., Bradford, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take nurses training course at Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, after preliminary service in housekeeping or steward's departments. For full particulars address Manager, 2700 18th Ave. San Francisco, Calif

MISCELLANEOUS

FLEXO, a preservative for fine leather book bindings and all fine leathers; 50c U. S. A., 60c elsewhere., prepaid. FLEXO COMPANY. 1730 Auburn Ave., Dayton Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

RICKREAL, OREGON—Thousand acres suitable for Dude or stock ranch; many sheep and goats; well equipped; much fir and oak timber; watered by numerous springs; electricity; 12 miles from Salem, 40 from Portland; $60,000 if direct from owner. Write BAYARD FINDLEY.

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave Dept. CS, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines. minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Distinctive Place to Live

Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished $60 up.

BRANDON HALL

1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

BOSTON—Twelve Commonwealth Ave., 1-6 rooms, housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished, overlooking Public Garden. Com 1100 - 7575

BOSTON, Back Bay, 67-71 Symphony Road. Near Fenway—2, 3 and 4 rooms; completely renovated. $25 and up. Restricted tenancy. Tel. Laf. 0021.

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen Andrews Nixon, 4 rooms, 74 Fenway; sublet to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

NEW YORK CITY

140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300

Peace Enrollment Of 17,000 Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—More than 17,000 "peace enrollment cards" have been received at the Emergency Peace Campaign headquarters as a result of the nation-wide series of meetings held in October, according to officials of the campaign. They now are launching a still more extensive series of meetings in connection with the "No-Foreign-War Crusade."

The cards, which were first distributed at the autumn meetings, gave signers a choice of two positions. They read: "(A) I hereby record my mature and resolute determination never to approve of or participate in any war except to repel an unprovoked armed invasion of the continental United States by a foreign foe; and (B) I hereby record my mature and resolute determination never to approve of or participate in any war."

One-third of those signing, the announcement said, took the second position, while the rest renounced foreign war but reserved the right to participate in a war of invasion, or a "defensive" war.

"The cards are coming in steadily at the rate of 3000 per month," said Miss Marion Frenyear, head of the enrollment division of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

The cards are being distributed chiefly through church and women's groups, Miss Frenyear said, and are being sent to college campuses.

"More than 80 colleges have been covered thus far and the response indicates a growing peace sentiment among youth groups," she declared.

Wildwood Building $200,000 Boat Basin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILDWOOD, N. J., April 21—Construction of a marine basin to cost more than $200,000 is under way here. The structure, designed to accommodate 600 boats, is expected to be ready for operation during the summer. A supplementary basin will be equipped with a large marine elevator, Ward Bright, director of the construction program, said.

"The improvement will be a great convenience to both commercial and pleasure craft," said Mr. Bright. "It will eliminate the necessity of boats stopping at Wildwood using the drawbridge at the Rio Grande avenue crossing of the Inland Waterway and will speed automobile traffic."

A complete machine shop, boat-building and repair department, wharves, docks and other necessary marine equipment are outlined in plans filed at City Hall. Equipment will provide for direct water, gasoline and oil lines to each boat.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 808—Sublet, few months, furnished, 2 rooms, bath, pullman kitchen. Ken. 2956 or Com. 1484.

CAMBRIDGE Mass. Near Harvard Square.—Delightful apartment, cool, quiet, charming view; living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom; sublet for summer from May 15 or later. Tel. TRO. 8353, or write F-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ACCOMPANISTS

JANET WILLIAMS—Expert pianist and accompanist: European experience; New York City and vicinity. 125 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 2-0425.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked, Perfect Beauties. NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN. $1-$2-$3. RARE catalogue pieces, $5 to $15. McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

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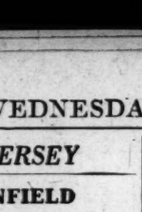

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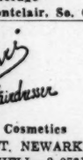

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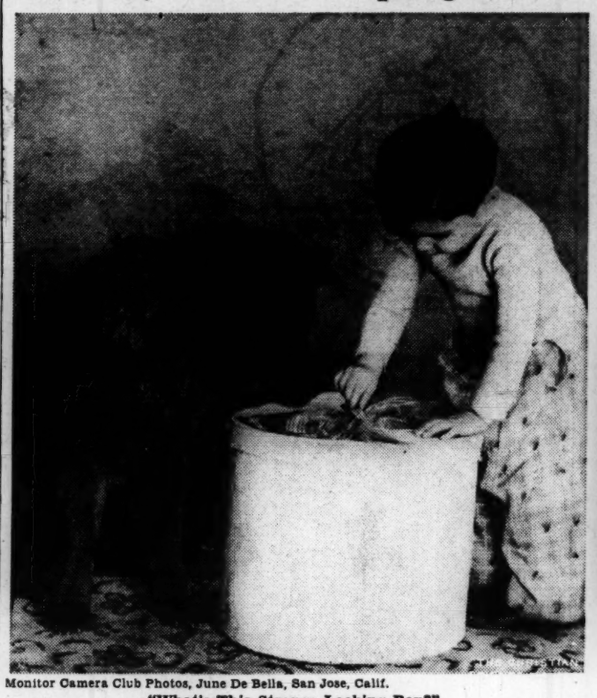
Daily Features Page

The Story of Mother's Spring Bonnet—*Or What Happens When Willie and the Dog Do a Little Investigating of Their Own*



Monitor Camera Club Photos, June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.
"What's This Strange Looking Box?"

"How Do I Look in It?"

"You Don't Look So Grand Yourself!"

Worth Knowing

ENOUGH WOOL FOR ONE SUIT OF CLOTHES REQUIRES THE SHEARING OF TWO SHEEP!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Gopher Wood

In the account of the flood and of Noah's methodical preparations for its coming, we are informed that he received a divine command to construct the ark out of what our Common Version calls "gopher wood" (Gen. 6:14).

There is considerable uncertainty as to the type of wood known among the early Hebrews by the name "gopher"; but many suppose that the reference is to the "cypress," a tree which is well suited for shipbuilding and which grew in abundance in Babylonia, the traditional scene of the events recorded in the early chapters of Genesis. Consequently we find that Moffat and Kent give the rendering "cypress wood," though Smith prefers "oleander."

On the other hand, the Septuagint translators took the rare word "gopher" as referring to the shape of the wood used, rather than to the tree from which it was hewn, and we find "make them an ark of square timbers."

To Be Avoided

To brag of benefits one hath bestown
Doth make the best seem less, and most seem none.—Browne.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a bit of cryptographic comment by a Chicago reader:

ALIR AIEVC SJ VIEHMRK EFSYX ASVPHPC IZIRXW M XYVR IEKIVPC XS XLI *HEMPC *JIEXYVIW *TEKI. LIVI M EQ GLIIVIH FC QC JVMIRHW, *AEHHPIW, *WRYFW, *WYRFSR-RIX *WYI, ERH PEWX, FYX RSX PIEWX—XLI *TYDDPI *GSVRIV.

Factual Figuring

To five-twelfths of a gross —— add the number of acres in a square mile ——; subtract ten score ——; multiply by the number of handles to a wheel-barrow ——; and divide by the number of wheels on the vehicle known as a "clarence" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Have you ever started to SING and been told to HUSH? How many moves will it take you to HUSH, by following the usual rules. It has been done in eight moves. Any fewer?

What Time Was It?

One man, meeting another, and inquiring the time past 12 o'clock, received the answer: "One-third of the time from now to midnight." What time in the afternoon was it?

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify each of the famous persons named below with his or her occupation? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Stanley Baldwin	essayist	
2	Jacques Cartier	inventor	
3	John Davey	statesman	1
4	George Ade	explorer	
5	Emma Eames	poet	
6	John Fitch	journalist	
7	James A. Garfield	tree surgeon	
8	Horace Greeley	soprano	
9	Francis S. Key	humorist	
10	Joseph Addison	President	

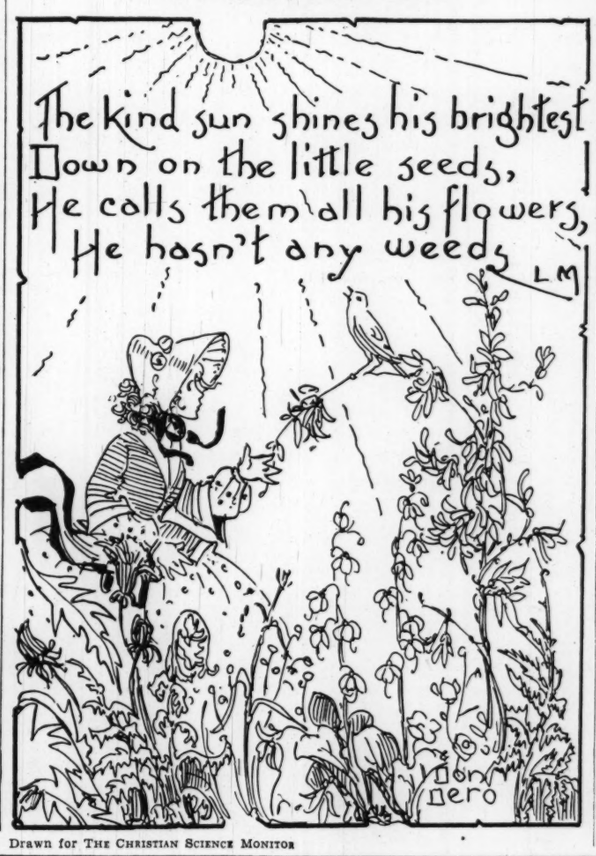
(Answers Appear on this Page)

Quotation for Today

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle—face it, 'tis God's gift.

—MALTBIE D. BABCOCK

Sunbonnet Sue



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Supporting Board Action

Question: If a board of trustees, by a majority vote, submits to the corporate membership or to a committee a recommendation for action by the corporate body or committee, is it permissible for board members who were not in favor of the recommendation, and who voted against it in the board meeting, to speak against it when it comes up in the corporate body or committee, or to offer a motion against its acceptance? The board members are members of the various committees.

Answer: Yes. In the corporate meeting or committee meeting, board members speak and vote in their capacity as members of the corporate body or of the committee. They may speak or vote in accord with or contrary to their action on the question in the board meeting.

Daily Anecdote

Recommended

Gen. Robert E. Lee was once asked what he thought of a certain young officer whom Jefferson Davis was considering for an important position. Lee gave the officer an excellent recommendation, and the young man was immediately promoted.

"That officer has said some very bitter things about you, General," some of Lee's friends told him, "and we are surprised that you gave him your recommendation."

"I was not asked," said the great-hearted Lee, "for the officer's opinion of me, but my opinion of him."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When weary of reading about worldly events I turn eagerly to the Daily Features Page. Here I am cheered by my friends, Waddles, Snubs, Sunbonnet Sue, and last, but not least—the Puzzle Corner.

Factual Figuring: 60 plus 640, minus 200, times 2, divided by 4, equals 250.

Letter Changing: Sing, sang, sane, cane, case, cash, rash, rush, hush.

What Time Was It?: 3:00 p. m.

Occupations of the Famous: Stanley Baldwin—statesman; Jacques Cartier—explorer; John Davey—tree surgeon; George Ade—humorist; Emma Eames—soprano; John Fitch—inventor; James A. Garfield—President; Horace Greeley—journalist; Frances Scott Key—poet; Joseph Addison—essayist.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Samaritans

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle)
Rochester, N. Y.

It took a March snowstorm and a despondent elderly man to explode the fictions about hard-hearted bankers, callous policemen, and unyielding constables.

To George Bastian, constable and former deputy sheriff, had been assigned one of those unpleasant tasks—to dispossess a man whose home had been lost through mortgage foreclosure.

He was James S——, father of four, according to city records. Laid off from his job, and with no income, he had been permitted to remain for some time in the home he had lost.

Bastian and Howard Consler, law firm representative, entered the house and stood aghast at a dismal picture. The house was as cold as the winter outside. The furnace was out. There was no fuel. The plumbing was not working. There was no food.

The family huddled in the house that was hardly a house any more.

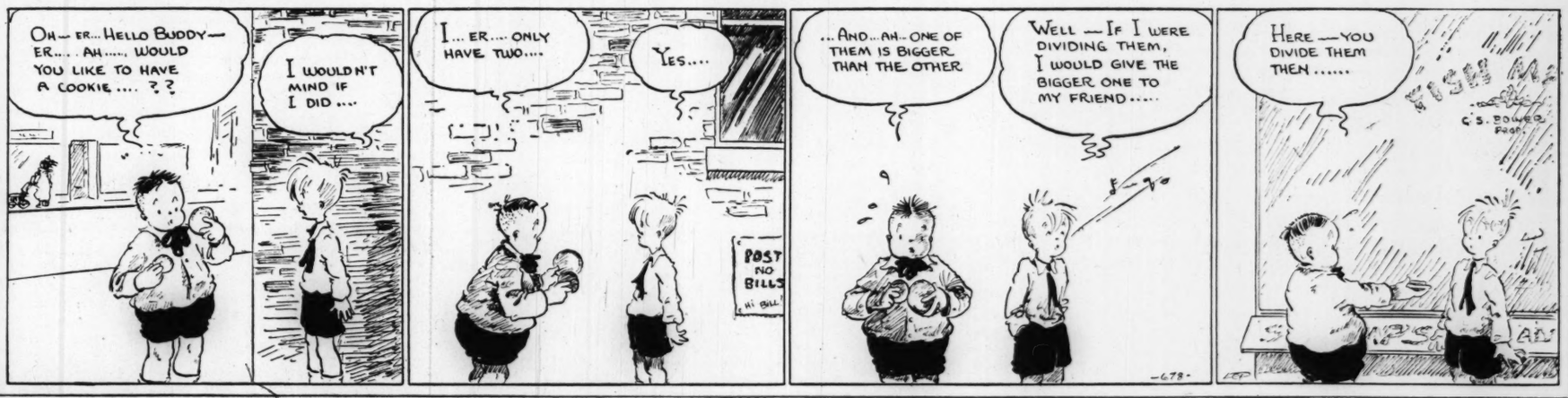
The constable and the legal representative went into action. They called the bank, and the bank not only gave S—— permission to stay on while he looked for a job, but sent down a plumber to repair the plumbing and a tinsmith to recondition the furnace.

They then dropped in on Capt. Edward Dobbertin of the Joseph Avenue Police Station and told the story. Then Dobbertin went into action.

Minutes passed—but only a few—and Policeman Frank Hanke steered a carload of fuel and food into the home.

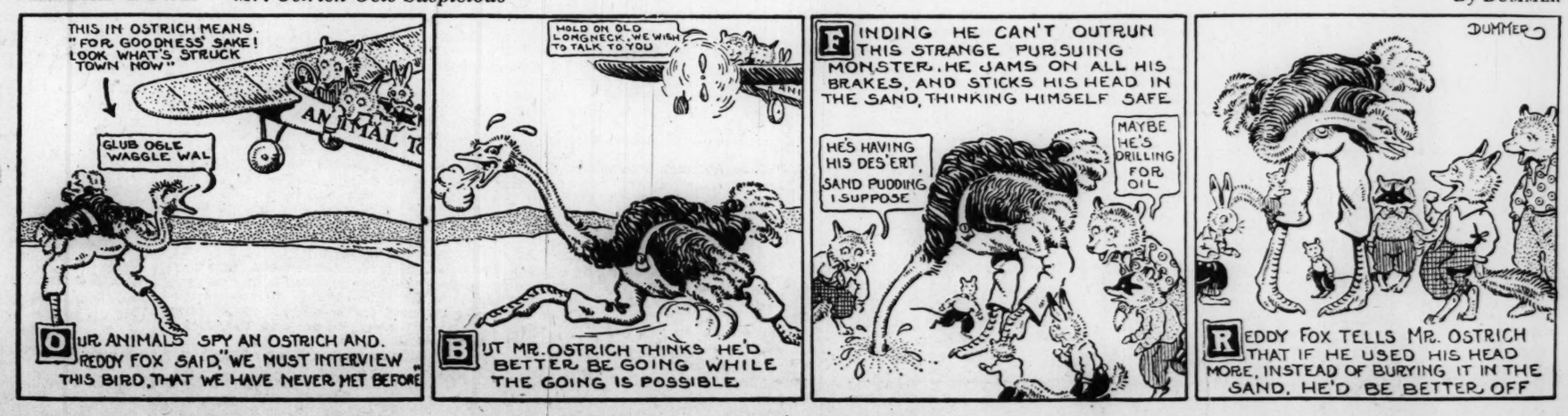
The house was warm again, the plumbing was working, food was in the cupboards, and as the officers left, James S—— stood in the doorway trying to say good-by.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Politeness: Sometimes Hard, Never Impossible*


OH—ER... HELLO BUDDY—ER... AH..... WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A COOKIE.... ??
I WOULDN'T MIND IF I DID....
I... ER.... ONLY HAVE TWO....
YES....
POST NO BILLS
HI BILL
...AND... AH... ONE OF THEM IS BIGGER THAN THE OTHER
WELL—IF I WERE DIVIDING THEM, I WOULD GIVE THE BIGGER ONE TO MY FRIEND.....
HERE—YOU DIVIDE THEM THEN.....
C.S. POWERS
-678-

Animal Town —*Mr. Ostrich Gets Suspicious*

By DUMMER


THIS IN OSTRICH MEANS "FOR GOODNESS' SAKE! LOOK WHAT'S STRUCK TOWN NOW"
GLUB OGLE WAGGLE WAL
OUR ANIMALS SPY AN OSTRICH AND REDDY FOX SAID, "WE MUST INTERVIEW THIS BIRD, THAT WE HAVE NEVER MET BEFORE"
HOLD ON OLD LONGNECK, WE WISH TO TALK TO YOU
BUT MR. OSTRICH THINKS HE'D BETTER BE GOING WHILE THE GOING IS POSSIBLE
FINDING HE CAN'T OUTRUN THIS STRANGE PURSUING MONSTER, HE JAMS ON ALL HIS BRAKES, AND STICKS HIS HEAD IN THE SAND, THINKING HIMSELF SAFE
HE'S HAVING HIS DES'ERT, SAND PUDDING I SUPPOSE
MAYBE HE'S DRILLING FOR OIL
DUMMER
REDDY FOX TELLS MR. OSTRICH THAT IF HE USED HIS HEAD MORE, INSTEAD OF BURYING IT IN THE SAND, HE'D BE BETTER OFF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wealth Into Weapons

POP goes prosperity when inflation has blown up the bag. Such is the folk-fear of this enemy of savings and thrift, this robber of the people's wealth, that a government might declare war with less immediate danger to its political fortunes than it would have to risk if embarking on an avowed policy of inflation. But so great has public opposition to war as well as to inflation become that no government will admit its intention of engaging in either.

The relation between war and inflation, however, is deeper than need for euphemistic stage names under which to make their public appearances. The United States has not yet got rid of the dusty after-taste of agricultural inflation produced by the abnormal European demand for war wheat from 1914 to 1918. Nor of the vacuum that money advanced to finance destruction must always leave in the lender's strong box.

Even now, however, a new feast of famine is being prepared by all governments. At the head of the table sits war, introduced, of course, by another name; at the foot, inflation, and a good many of the others present already recognize this ubiquitous gourmet, despite his having borrowed the mantle of recovery in hope of finding a disguise. The Financial Observer, New York, remarks:

> The economic problem of rearmament in Europe is simple. Increasing amounts have to be extracted from the national income and invested in armaments and the facilities to produce them . . . It appears reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the Roosevelt Administration, in its endeavor to stabilize American business, will soon be faced with far more fundamental problems . . . that arise from the European purchases of American securities.

To this the observant American may add, noting that the world price for scrap iron has advanced "encouragingly," the likewise fundamental problem of preventing Europe's present war-size demand for certain commodities from inflating American recovery. Recovery in the United States already has become dependent in a measure on the continuance of this artificial bustle in world business.

In Europe, and especially in the European democracies where people are still vouchsafed views of what is happening to them albeit at some embarrassment to their governments, the inflation which has descended on most countries is clear in announcements of locust-like taxation.

Every income-tax payer in Britain knows today by how much his real wages have been devalued, simply by estimating how much more of hard-earned income he will be required under the new budget to pay out for increased armaments. He may get some consolation from the hint that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's new rates will hit the armorers whose inordinate profits already are causing discontent among the people. But he does not imagine any financial expert would feel that, in further inflating the pound by diverting part of it via taxes to armament, the taxpayer is really being saved from exploitation.

Even the uninitiated senses the correctness of a statement just made by Harold B. Butler, Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, that not until the menace of armaments is "swept away by a really organized peace" can economic and social progress be secure.

In the inflationary illusion of prosperity which a rush to arms conjures up, the competition for labor and materials—sending up wages of the one and prices of the other—may look like better times. But it is competition actually diverting the peoples' energy from that production of more real wealth out of which alone increased wages and better standards of living can be obtained.

This is inflation not only of the currency but of all effort and enterprise. It is devaluation not only of the pound and the dollar, the mark and the franc, but of that good will and confidence on which material values must always rest.

Sitting on the Trunk

ANYONE who has sat on the lid of an overpacked trunk to get it shut should be able to appreciate the feelings of President Roosevelt in preparing the supplemental statement he has just given to Congress on the state of the Treasury and of liabilities for relief.

The President, having got the lid nearly down, albeit with a sock hanging out, a few unmentionables still in sight and some omnious bulges in the side of the trunk, now beckons to Congress to come and sit on it with him. The kind of help a Chief Executive will get from that quarter is always highly unpredictable.

It is true that congressional sentiment for economy in relief has grown surprisingly in recent weeks. Such leaders as Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority floor leader, and Representative Robert L. Doughton, Ways and Means Committee chairman, have earlier expressed a liking for retrenchment, and now Senator James F. Byrnes, seconded by Senator Pat Harrison, Finance Committee chairman, proposes to cut the relief item to $1,000,000,000 instead of the $1,500,000,000 recommended by the President.

It could be wished that Mr. Roosevelt had taken more than a single sentence in a 1400-word message to state and explain the need of $1,500,000,000 for continuing work relief and to amplify some specifications of how it is to be used. Many will feel that the tapering-off process, however vigorously it has been pursued, could yet go faster than this.

A bit of looking out would remain to be done even if the Democrats in Congress, with beauteous self-renunciation and with Republican assistance, should outdo the President by making a cut in the proposed relief appropriation. If this should happen, there would loom more brightly than ever in the offing a large number of appropriation bills by this, that, or another member of Congress to more than swallow up the difference.

Besides the billions of dollars some pending bills would pledge the Government to spend for highways, flood control and other public works, as mentioned by the President, beyond the amounts reasonably, even liberally, provided for these purposes in the budget, there are some even more appealing proposals such as the farm tenancy program and the school aid bill Senator Harrison intends to press.

But spending for recovery positively entails recovery of the spending when economic balance is re-established. Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said practically a year ago:

> Balancing the budget through increasing taxes or decreasing expenditures, or both, as the national income is restored, is an absolutely indispensable element in the eventual and complete success of a program of recovery requiring government intervention which entails large deficit-financing.

And if Edgar A. Guest will permit a little rephrasing of one of his homely lines, "It takes a lot of sitting on a budget to make it balance."

The Bay State Studies Taxes

PROGRESS of the new special legislative commission to study Massachusetts' taxes and expenditures, which has now begun its work, will be closely watched by people in many states, but particularly by those Massachusetts property owners who favored the $25 tax limit. Many of these were induced to suspend their activity in behalf of that proposal until this commission had time to study possible ways to reduce governmental expenditures and fairly lighten the real estate tax burden.

This is the second such commission that Massachusetts has had in two years. The history of the first is, of course, lamentable. It was inadequately financed; it appeared to be interested rather in wringing a few more cents out of racing or some other comparatively minor fount of revenue than in cutting governmental costs. It employed no expert governmental research agencies to study the effect of taxes and examine ways of reducing expenses.

The new commission, in its initial pronouncements, has promised to profit by the mistakes of the old one. It requires expert knowledge and painstaking research to unravel the Massachusetts governmental and revenue picture. The new commission no doubt will recognize that few of its members are trained in such research, or have time to devote to the type of study acutely needed. While there is yet time, the commission could either employ its own qualified researchers or arrange for help from one of the well-known institutions which make a business of such studies. Only in this way can taxpayers be assured of having presented to them a year from now economy and tax recommendations based by experts on sound, non-partisan facts.

Husbandly Husbandry

SOME years ago feminists were busy trying to reverse the age-old dictum: "Woman's place is in the home." Now it appears they may have to work on the other side and prove that it is!

The Westchester Home Conservation movement, begun by three enterprising husbands in Larchmont, N. Y., to induce reduction of household expenses, met a sorry fate when the wives of members struck, and refused to serve dinner to their critics. As "civilized man cannot live without cooks," the husbands retired in good order and accorded to their wives the complete say-so as to how much it costs to run a given household!

However, even as one sit-down strike imbues others with the same suggestion, so Westchester husbandry may not end where it commenced. The two points at issue seem to be: Does a husband know enough of home management to be able to adjudge expenses fairly? Is he at liberty to impart the information to his wife if he does? Westchester wives said no.

A great many wives would probably rejoice to have a bit of masculine aid toward producing a thriftily run home concern, as most husbands have had more business experience than most wives. On the other hand, it would never do to overlook the fact that home is run for the individuals therein, while an office force is completely subordinate to the business. Everything about home life may be variable at will—delightfully so—which is one of the many reasons making it the most desirable institution remaining to mankind. And the relation between variability and expense may not be quickly apparent, but it is there.

Women have a secret known only to one another. As a rule, they are more thrifty than men about a house! They do not like to own up to it, but that is generally a fact. And there is another secret: The largest expense in running the home is what it costs to keep a husband happy!

Place aux Libérals

Book News of the Day

LENIN assured the well-wishers of the revolution that the state would ultimately wither away and that the dictatorship over the proletariat would be transformed into the dictatorship by the proletariat. Orthodox Marxists, ever since, have been conjuring: "Wither state. Wither dictatorship. Come forth ye perfect communism."

And lo, the state has fattened; bureaucracy has waxed; nationalism has enjoyed a lusty springtide. So Albert Weisbord in THE CONQUEST OF POWER (New York: Covici. Friede, 2 vols. $7.50) removes his Marxist furniture from Russia. To him it is the world revolution that has withered under the withering fire of Stalin's executioners. Russia has fallen upon the Thermidorian days. As Robespierre lost out to the Directory, as the Paris Commune was swallowed up by the petty bourgeoisie, and as even the American Revolution abutted on reaction, so Stalin is found stepping with the iron heel of bureaucracy and nationalism upon the most promising bid for power ever made in the name of the masses.

* * *

It is to America that Mr. Weisbord would now carry his Communist furniture. In the United States, the author discovers most of the Marxist conditions for a successful revolution. There are millions of industrial workers there possessed of a heritage of violence and direct action; the traditions of the nation are rooted in revolution; capitalism has evolved in accord with the Marxist prophecy; the masses are relatively enlightened and there could be developed a nucleus of intellectual leaders.

Here are Mr. Weisbord's ingredients of a revolution that will carry through. A sigh for the past, for the lack of organization of the French, the inadequate initiative of the Germans, the mellow Parliamentarianism of the British; the "sell-out" of Russia. With direct action—strikes, boycotts and lynchings—with militant industrial organizations of the unskilled, with intellectual Pied Pipers playing American slogans, the Fourth International he thinks will come to full strength in the United States. It will revivify the European radicals; it will awaken the masses of darkest Africa.

The fallacy of Mr. Weisbord's 1175-page historical argument is patent. He reveals that communism in post-war Germany, ripe, according to the tenets of Marxism, for revolution, burned swiftly out after a flare-up in Bavaria. Counter-revolution dislodged communism wherever it got a foothold. In Russia, devoid even of a strong bourgeoisie, Mr. Weisbord admits that by 1923 the counter-revolution, in the very guise of the proletariat itself, had destroyed communism.

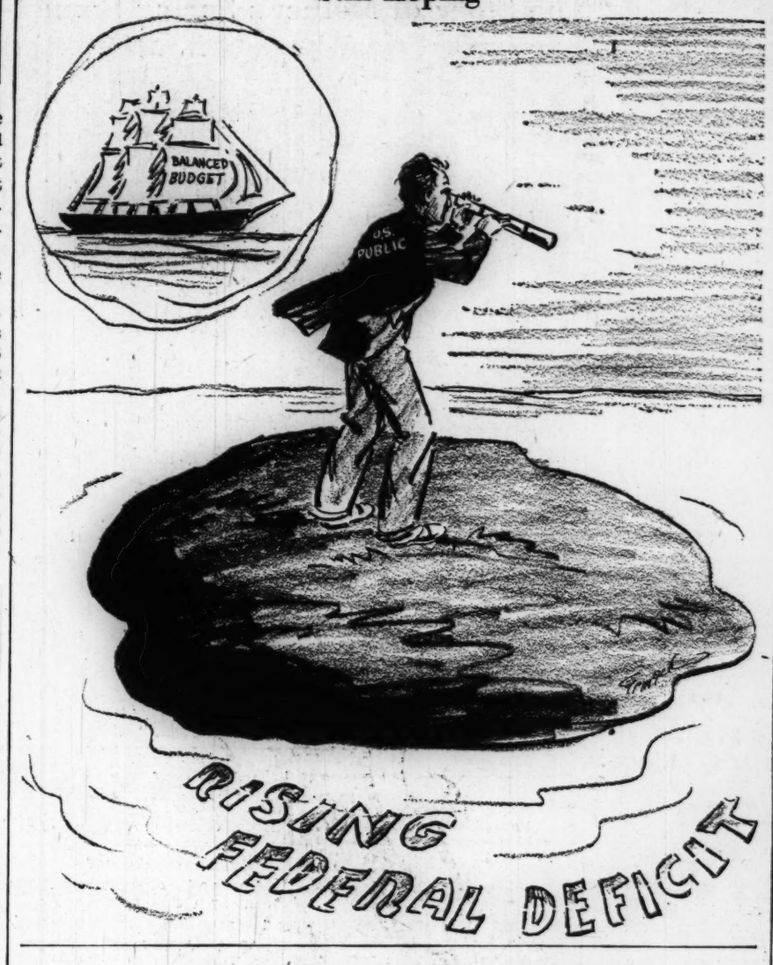
* * *

What, then, must be the counter-revolutionary impact to be anticipated in America, where there are such potent forces of reaction as are represented by the most powerful middle class in the world?

Mr. Weisbord recognizes this middle class and concedes that it may turn to the right or to the left, to fascism or to communism. But perhaps the middle class will turn neither way but remain itself, strengthening all the time its liberal tradition. The author, in his monumental labor of bringing the materialistic history of men's political thinking up to date, concludes that the final struggle will be between fascism and communism. Maybe not; the liberals have seen that there is no happy ending over the bridges of violence and suppression. Confronted with the decree of fascism or communism, liberals may decide that the safest way is to give as many people as possible as quickly as possible a constantly expanding stake in the existing order. Such an undertaking, successfully consummated, would complete the evolution of liberalism—and there is no counter-evolution as there is counter-revolution.

R. M. B.

Still Hoping



A Curiosity in Carinthia

I LIKE to ask my traveled friends casually if they have visited Carinthia. Their responses show that this lovely land is still lost to general view for more often than not they show by their blank negative or even confess plainly that they do not know where it is. They are in good company for a reputable American dictionary of three thousand exhaustive pages published in 1926 has this to offer: "Carinthia: a country of Jugoslavs in Southern Europe. Capital Klagenfurt." That is so wrong that it is pathetic. Carinthia is one of the loveliest and most cherished provinces of attenuated Austria. When the allied treaty-makers, bent on shearing off every possible area from the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, found themselves faced by Carinthia they decreed a plebiscite to see whether Carinthia might not be induced to adhere to the new Yugoslavia. Austria polled a big majority and the province went to her except for two small parts which were lopped off arbitrarily and handed to the Slavs.

The capital of this country of Austrians is indeed Klagenfurt, as the dictionary asserts, but the holiday capital is the charming lakeside town of Velden, located at the western tip of the Wörthersee. This lake is something of a mystery, being by far the warmest Alpine lake.

My own first testing of the water forms a memorable point in the personal pageant of travel memories that parades through my mind. To the lakeside villa of a fine old Carinthian couple whom I soon called Papa and Mamma Herzele I came at dusk on a day very early in June and secured a plain room with a superb view of the lake and the Karawanken Range for the equivalent of fifty cents. I felt almost ashamed to pay so little but Papa Herzele seemed equally ashamed to ask so much. He held my hand in both of his and explained that if the price seemed high I might be assured that it included the use of his bath house and sun parlor, that he would lend me a bathing suit free, and that I might use his boats for next to nothing instead of the usual price per hour. I took the room and although the hour was late and the sky darkening I presently donned the curious cotton trunks which Papa Herzele brought me and made my way to the lake float in front of his villa.

He assured me that the water would be delightful but the air seemed to me definitely chilly and the snow on the Karawanken peaks was not reassuring. These bold pinnacles were gorgeously beautiful in their pink capes of Alpenglühen but did not suggest warm water. I gathered myself for the heroic venture, certain that Papa Herzele's definition of warmth was a personal one and purely relative. In I plunged, since the thing must be done, and a most delightful shock was my reward. Papa Herzele had told the truth, not relatively but absolutely. The water was as warm as that of Long Island Sound in August.

The Wörthersee is the beloved holiday lake of the Viennese but Anglo-Saxons know it not. In a week on its shores I heard English only once and that at the most fashionable hotel of Velden. The less accessible lakes of Carinthia are aqua incognita to English tourists and even more so to Americans who are almost as rare on their shores as visitors from Mars. This I learned in a very personal way by visiting the Ossiachersee, the Millstättersee and above all the lofty and hidden Wiessensee.

To reach this last I took an odd little Diesel train to Hermagor, a bus far up into the Gailthal Alps, and then walked up and over a pass descending to the uninhabited side of that sapphire ribbon called the White Lake. Perhaps it earns its name from the snow-white meadows that line this off-shore, for in June they are blanketed far and wide by the woolly tops of a curious marsh grass. I picked a sheaf of this, made my way across the lake by a rickety wooden bridge that spanned its narrowest part, and found myself in the village of Techendorf. There I asked a cobbler the name of the grass whose tops made such a glorious blanket. He did not know but promptly took me to the village schoolhouse to put the question to the schoolmistress.

Education stopped in Techendorf while the very much flustered schoolmistress—yes, she was young and pretty—assembled pencil and paper and wrote "Wollgrass," which means "wool grass." So now I knew the name of my waving white plumes but neither the schoolmistress nor the cobbler knew what on earth I was.

Finally the cobbler put it to me squarely, speaking in a mountain accent thicker than that of Papa Herzele.

"I am an American," I responded.

"An American. Ach du lieber Himmel!" and his eyes rolled toward heaven, "an American!" He assured me that never in history had an American visited Techendorf. Then he fired another question, as if trying to catch me off my guard. "Are you from Mexico?"

I explained apologetically that I was from the United States, which we incorrectly call America as though it were the whole of two continents.

"Ach ja. And may I ask what language they speak in your country?" I realized then what a curiosity I was. A professor from Baffin's Bay or a lama from Tibet could have commanded no more awe-struck gazes from cobbler, schoolmistress or goggle-eyed youngsters.

The lake in the blauen Stunden (the blue hours) of high noon gleamed like indigo. The meadows waved their endless white plumes, the mountain air was crisp and cool despite the sun's ardor. As the Fräulein took my order I could feel her gaze upon me, but I knew the cobbler would soon tell her and everybody in the village whence I came so I wrapped my mantle of mystery about me and gave myself up to the joy of a good meal in a peerless lakeside setting. It was fun, I decided, being a curiosity in Carinthia.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Against a Legislating Court"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not yet understand why you captioned Professor Corwin's reportial summary, "Against a Legislating Court." He is clearly in favor of such a court, and your summary goes even to the point of quoting him (reportorially) as asserting that "in the constitutional field the court is a legislature, and to the extent that the doctrine of the finality of its interpretations of the Constitution actually prevails, it is a super-legislature." From this premise Professor Corwin deducts his approval of the President's proposal, to wit, that "the court should be put on a basis which will guarantee its reasonable response to contemporary needs and contemporary opinions."

By the way, the recent "majority" decisions of the court in the Wagner Labor Act cases now definitely commits the court to Professor Corwin's theory. Aside from the practical consequences (viz., dictatorial power of the Federal Government over all manufacture directly entering into interstate commerce, and as an inevitable result over all industrial processes), and quite aside from the desirability of some national power commensurate with our economy, is it not a perfectly vicious betrayal of the only real energy that will make democracy workable, namely, the citizen's sense of responsibility for its proper functioning, to assign to a body so remote from control as is the Supreme Court, and thus through its approval to the Congress, a body that cannot in the very nature of its elective capacity pass a fair judgment on the economic aspects of industrial policies and practices, such vast powers for no other than opportunistic reasons?

Kingston, Mass. JOHN F. COAR

"Where Crime Is Born"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorials of recent date is an article entitled "Where Is Crime Born?" In this article you quote from Russell Sage Foundation's findings, that only 22.1 per cent are foreign born. What the survey failed to show was the percentage of those, in New York and the whole country, who were "first generation" of foreign parents.

In 1921 I made a juvenile delinquency survey within a fifty-mile radius of New York City. It showed the children of "children court" age to be largely of foreign parentage, the largest groups being of Italian and Russian parents. Those who have not made investigations in this field can be easily misled into thinking the "young criminal" is of American ancestry, whereas the larger portion, say 70 per cent, is not. The influence directly attributable to crime was the movie in their neighborhood. In talking with the Mayor's Crime Commission here in Philadelphia a short time ago, I found that they were prone to discount the movie influence. Yet movies of the "blood and thunder" variety or "sex" will be found affecting the children and youth at once. Crimes are duplicated within two weeks after being depicted in the show. If is so in my neighborhood and it was true in the survey made by the Interchurch World Movement.

I should like to recommend to crime commissions that they establish a citizens' committee with representation in each community to report on the types of movies being shown and their influence upon the juvenile audiences.

(MRS.) HENRIETTA BABBITT MOLLESON

Upper Darby, Penna.

The Wide Horizon

Neutral by Necessity

DIARY OF A EUROPEAN OBSERVER

By Sisley Huddleston

THE mistake that many people make in their political thinking is to suppose that systems are absolute. They fashion doctrines, and imagine that it is good to conform to them in all circumstances. They even become angry at the rejection of their hard-and-fast rules by nations which find themselves in a position in which the pet method does not apply.

Now nothing could be more foolish in diplomacy than such an insistence on mere words. The success of British policy, pursued over centuries, is due to its real freedom from shibboleths. It can exalt a creed, it can launch a slogan, with the best of the dictators. It can even quite sincerely act in accordance with a moral purpose. And it can wield the weapon of propaganda with superior skill. But when conditions change, British policy changes. It is essentially empiric. It is made to work.

There would be saved a good deal of heart-burning if, in considering the question of neutrality, we were to realize that there are arguments for and against, and that the choice should be determined, not by theory, but by geography, strength, risk, and relations, with the prospective parties to an eventual struggle. Nothing can be so futile as to debate neutrality in a void. Neutrality—toward what? Vagueness will not do in this connection. Even the United States can well afford to be neutral sometimes, but not neutral on other occasions.

* * *

As for the European countries, they are reconsidering the problem of neutrality, not as a matter of "principle," but as a matter of practical necessity. Not long ago the whole trend of political thinking was in favor of "collective security"—that is to say, the complete surrender of neutrality. The sanctions experiment, however, showed that a number of European nations ranged themselves on one side, and a number on the other. Some applied sanctions, some refused to apply them, and some applied them half-heartedly. The failure of this attempt to bring up everybody against an aggressor, has naturally provoked a reaction.

The Covenant remains unchanged, but countries like the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, some of the Danubian states, are asking whether they should not make it plain that they must stand aside in the event of any serious European quarrel. Belgium has definitely broken with its past. It does not propose to be the military ally of France. It does not propose to give guarantees, though it is willing to receive promises to respect its neutrality from Germany, France and Great Britain. These pledges, however, must not be the pretext for military conversations by the headquarters staffs. Indeed it is difficult to see how there could be such talks, for if they were between Belgium and the Anglo-French experts alone, they would obviously imply a German attack, and would be directed against Germany; and if Germany also had such talks with Belgium, there would inevitably be an exchange of military plans and secrets. Yet without military talks the guarantees possess feeble foundations, and can scarcely be put into effect.

* * *

It is quite useless to argue with Belgium and with other European nations which desire to preserve their neutrality. In a vital business like this, each country must judge for itself. The finest theories break down before the need of national existence; and even the protection of other nations, especially of the great powers, may be properly found compromising and dangerous. Belgium may possibly be wrong, but it is waste of time for those who sit in comparative security to try to persuade Belgium that it ought to join up now for the fray.

So that while neutrality may be chosen or rejected by those who are more or less remote from the conflict, it may impose itself—or appear to impose itself—as a necessity, on those who are near the scene of action, and are far too feeble to allow their sympathies or antipathies to direct a definite policy of alliances.

For Belgium, neutrality, in the present division of Europe, in the present state of tension, in the present race to be ready for Armaggedon, seems to offer a bare chance; whereas any linking up with France or with Germany would inevitably make it the cockpit of war. It cannot undertake to do anything hostile to another country—to one of its big neighbors—unless it is actually invaded.

It is likewise to be remembered that Belgium is composed of various races, and speaks several languages. No statesman worthy of the name could adopt a policy that would split the people. The Belgians would be united, no doubt, by external aggression: but they would not be united in waging war for a neighbor of Belgium against another neighbor, for an institution, or for an abstract system of so-called "collective security" formulated by certain nations.

Difficult as the decision of Belgium was, distasteful and even dangerous as it may be regarded by France, it must be accepted. If there were demonstrably an effective system of "collective security," one might judge Belgium harshly. But in actual circumstances, it reaffirms its neutrality by necessity.